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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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A supplement to the *last* number accompanies the present. By it, we are enabled to get-in the remainder of Mr. *Poindexter's* speech at Lexington, and many deferred articles. But, though our means are great, we still need much more room, in these busy times!

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☞We continue, (and hope that we have now concluded), an insertion of the papers that pertain to the late riots; but it is probable that a new batch of matter will arise out of certain trials that are now going on in Harford county, being removed thither from Baltimore, in relation to the affairs of the bank of Maryland, &c.

A large number of persons have been arrested, and their appearance to answer secured, by bail, or imprisonment. A guard is kept up at the jail, and at some other points—but the military services of the city have been gradually dispensed with, since Monday last; and business is resuming its natural and peaceful order.

Many reflections, on the late disasters, offer themselves. But the time is not present to publish them. And, perhaps, we shall refrain from doing it altogether. The result of the riots, however, will probably be in the establishment of a *civic guard*—strong enough to "look down" a resistance to the laws.

Many gossip-stories are told of us in other places. "Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

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A large quantity of spurious coin, representing 456,000 dollars of the money of Brazil, has been arrested by the New York custom house, the vessel being seized with a view to bring the offenders to punishment; but on examination the law was found to be impotent on the subject, and, as the coin was shipped as manufactured copper; and as no law existed to detain her, she was, of necessity, abandoned to the consignee, to dispose of her and cargo according to his original instructions.

This "coin" was made at Bellville, N. J.

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Col. *Dozier* and his wife and seven children, and the rev. Mr. *Hawkins*, Miss *Potter* and a negro girl, were all drowned in Elizabeth river, North Carolina, a few days ago—when sailing on a party of pleasure; Mrs. Hawkins and two of her children, with Miss H. Hawkins, and three of col. Dozier's little boys, were saved.

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A fire broke out in *Newark*, N. J. on Sunday morning last, which consumed from 12 to 16 buildings, among them the court house and jail—also several horses in the stable in which it commenced. Loss estimated at from 30 to $50,000.

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The *Evening Star* says—

The stores destroyed by the late fire in New York were supported by upwards of 100 granite pillars, not one of which is to be found—all crumbled into small pieces. This ought to be a warning to future builders: the firemen shun them as they would destruction.

—

The president returned to the seat of government on Monday last—considerably recruited by his visit to the Rip-Raps. The secretary of war has also arrived at Washington.

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The Globe states, that the changes in the condition of the U. States bank during the month of July, were as follows:

Diminution of loans	$883,174
Diminution of specie	515,360
Diminution of circulation	1,003,598
Diminution of individual deposites	1,050,714
Due to the banks abroad	2,000,000
Loans on stocks in Philadelphia	4,922,821
——— New York	2,185,336

☞But these "diminutions" does not please the *Globe*—any more than the late "expansions!" It has issued the following *order*.

"We admonish the leading state banks to the exercise of increased prudence; more particularly the DEPOSITE banks—*would it not be well for them to commence curtailing now gradually*, that they may have the means of relieving the community, in the time of pressure. The community will look to *them*, then, for relief and support."

A New York paper says—

The recent alterations in the currency in the United States having changed the former relative proportion between gold and silver, and the English gold sovereign now passing current by law for 4 dollars 87 cents, this makes the par of exchange between England and America 109 23.40 per cent. as will appear from the following statement:

100 sovereigns.
1 sovereign equal to 4 dollars 87 cents.
1 dollar —— 4*s*. 6*d*.
20 shillings —— £1 sterling.
Result —— £109 11*s*. 6*d*. or 109 23.40.

And therefore the par is 109 23.40 per cent. because 100 gold sovereigns will produce in America $487 and with $487 at the exchange of 109 23.40 may be purchased a bill on London for £100. We give this calculation at the request of some correspondents who have desired information on the subject.

[The legal value of the £ sterling is 480, but the legal value of the "sovereign," (1£) in gold, is 487, or more, as stated.]

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The bank of France, from its first establishment in the year 8 of the republic, (1799-1800) to the end of the year 1834, has discounted commercial bills to the amount of 14,610,910,100 francs; the profit upon which was 107,466,100 francs. The annual average of the bills discounted consequently amounts to 417,454,574 francs, and the average of profits upon these transactions alone is 3,070,460 francs. The sums carried to profit and loss since the opening of the account of bills dishonored in the year 11, (1801-1802), that is during a period of 32 years, amounted to no more than 1,973,900 francs.

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A convention in *Maine* has nominated gen. *William King*, as governor of the state, (who was *first* governor of Maine), in opposition to the "Van Buren" candidate. Time was, when the *whole* "democracy" of the union loved William King—but *now*, the *then* "tories" call him a "federalist." He stands in the way of a "regularly nominated"—who, as we believe, was formerly called a "tory." Such is *party!* There are persons in *Maryland*, who, from 1801 to 1812 could not have obtained more than "814" votes in the "democratic" city of Baltimore—who, being "dyed in the *wool*," and without any change on their part except in an *adhesion to persons*, not "things," are *patented* "*democrats*"—*Democrats* "form the egg." How must these men "laugh in their sleeve" at the *change* that has taken place, without any change *in them!*

—

The troubles between *Ohio* and *Michigan* have broken out afresh. We have several papers on the subject, which must be recorded. The "Dayton Journal" of the 15th instant, says—

After a part of our impression had been circulated, we received intelligence of an important movement on the part of our state executive, which we stop the press to communicate.

Orders have been issued by governor Lucas to the major generals of militia throughout the state, to report to him immediately, what number of *mounted riflemen* and *cavalry* can be furnished from their respective divisions at a moment's warning! It is supposed this force is intended for the disputed territory, to prevent or repel the aggressions of Michigan, or perhaps to *invade the territory!* Further we learn that these orders were confidential, and will not appear in the papers until the governor removes the injunction of secrecy. The correctness of this intelligence may be depended on. A gentleman who saw a copy of the orders communicated the contents to us.

—

The rev. Dr. *Fisk*, at the meeting of the Colonization society at New York, made a remark, which hits off at one stroke of the pencil, the characteristic tendency of the age:

"We live," says the speaker, "in an age *of ultraism*, and we can scarcely engage in any enterprise, *in spite of the devil*, but he himself will turn charioteer, and ruin, by intemperate zeal, a cause he cannot resist."

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The following table shows the increase of the population of *Rochester*, N. Y. from the time the first census was taken to the present time:

Year.		*Population.*	*Year.*		*Population.*
1815,		331	1825,	(Aug.)	5,273
1819,		1,049	1826,		7,669
1820,		1,502	1830,		10,863
1822,		2,700	1834,		12,252
1825,	(Feb.)	4,274	1835,		14,385

—

A quarrel has been some time going on between gen. *Towson* and com. *Elliot*, growing out of some old concerns—the capture of the Detroit and Caledonia, at Black Rock, in 1813; as the following correspondence will shew:

Washington, July 27, 1835.

To commodore J. D. Elliot, New York:

SIR: I have received your communication of the 23d instant in answer to mine of the 18th. If my letter deserves the character you give it, it should have received from an *officer of the navy, who claims to be a gentleman*, a different notice; in fact, the only one a man of honor could return to a communication, of such a character as you describe it, proceeding from such a source. It confirms what I have often heard, but did not, until now, fully credit, that you have, by appropriating to yourself what belongs to others, obtained credit for much more bravery than you are entitled to.

I would return your communication as one that, for the credit of the navy, ought to be suppressed; but knowing you as I now do, my own safety requires that I should not part with a document, which is a tissure of false statements throughout; and which exhibits you in your true character of blusterer. So far as it relates to myself, I consider it altogether contemptible.

Your obedient servant, N. TOWSON.

—

U. S. ship Constitution, harbor of N. York, July 29, 1835.

To general Nathan Towson.

SIR: I informed you in my letter of the 23d that I should with that close the correspondence. The tenor of that paper was such, that any further communication from you must, to be received, be of the kind that is sent, not through the post office, and sealed, but by a friend. Your letter mailed on the 27th is therefore, returned unopened. J. D. ELLIOT.

From the New York American of the 18th inst.

We republish from the Times of yesterday, that portion of the correspondence between general *Towson* and commodore *Elliot*, to which our publication of last evening was a sequel, so that our readers may have the whole case before them.

We had—by a singular hallucination we confess, considering the utter degradation of that press—permitted ourselves to assume, that the Times would deem it due to fairness, to let its readers see the whole controversy: that paper, however, decided—in excellent keeping with all its antecedents—to suppress what cannot be answered.

In addition to these documents, we subjoin a letter from Dr. *Macaulay*—the friend who carried to commodore *Elliot* yesterday, a proposition from general Towson—correcting, in justice to commodore Elliott, an erroneous statement made in the Courier & Enquirer of this morning.

To the editor of the American:

SIR: I hasten to correct a statement which appears in the Courier and Enquirer of this morning, which does injustice to commodore Elliot. I bore the propositions from general Towson to commodore Elliot, which, at the request of the commodore, were reduced to writing; upon a very short consultation with a friend, they were returned by the commodore, who, declined receiving them, but expressed his willingness to consider the note I had delivered, as a challenge; a communication to which effect, he made in writing. Having no authority from general Towson to proceed further in the matter, in case the propositions were declined, an answer was given to the commodore to that effect. General Towson has desired that this statement should be made, and requests its immediate publication, as an act of justice to commodore Elliot. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, P. MACAULAY.

Tuesday morning, Aug. 18, 1835.

The following are the propositions referred to in the above letter.

"Gen. *Towson* authorises me to propose that commodore *Elliot* should select an officer or other friend, who with myself shall decide, under existing circumstances, which party shall challenge; and further, should he (gen. Towson) be the challenged party, he agrees to waive any advantages arising from that position.

"On board the Constitution, 5½ o'clock P. M. August 17th."

—

During four months last past, there have been three hundred and twenty-three admissions to the house of industry at South Boston; *one hundred and eighty* of whom are foreigners. From the 23d of June to the 2d of July inclusive, there were forty admissions, thirty of whom were Irish, one Prussian, one German and eight Americans. The present number in the house is four hundred and eighty-two—more than three-fourths of whom are foreigners.

Of the above three hundred and twenty-three admissions, more than seven-eighths of the adults are intemperate. [*Boston Gazette.*

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The following is an extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated

Natchitoches, Louisiana, July 15.

"I have heard to day, by a gentleman from Texas, that 2,500 Mexican troops had arrived at the Brazos, on their way to Nacogdoches, their object is yet unknown. The people of Texas have sent a deputation to inquire their object."

—

The London Morning Herald says:—"The exports to New York continue to be carried on to an almost unprecedented extent, and a vessel has been chartered to carry out flour to Boston—a circumstance that has not occurred since very few years after the first colonization of the United States—but the transaction from our low prices, is likely to be very profitable."

—

Among the importations at this port, within a few days, we observe *oats* from Turks Island, *white beans* from Trieste, *flour* from England, and *corn* from New Orleans—and what is the more remarkable, it is believed these articles will afford a good profit to the importers. [*New York Mercantile Advertiser.*

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Assassinations, riots, mobs, conspiracies, &c. are becoming the order of the day. "What are we coming to?" asks one—"Where are the laws?" asks another. Where, *we* ask is the boasted VIRTUE of the people? Make men moral and virtuous, and, they never will become riotous. It is the damning influence of *infidelity* and *licentiousness*, that is breaking the bands of social order, and blighting the institutions of our country. [*Carlisle Herald.*

ELECTIONS.

KENTUCKY.

Members of congress. *1st district.* Not heard from, but will doubtless return a friend of the present administration. Mr. Murray is elected.

2d district. Joseph R. Underwood, the whig candidate, is elected in this district over Elijah Hise, the administration candidate. The majority for Mr. U. is between 200 and 400 votes.

3d district. The Kentucky Register, printed at Elizabethtown, in Hardin county, says—"In this district, last represented by A. G. Hawes, we learn verbally, that Robert Triplett, whig, is elected.

4th district. M. Beatty, Sherrod Williams and F. T. Fox are the candidates—all whigs. Only one or two counties heard from, one of which gives Mr. Williams a majority and the other gives Mr. Beatty a majority.

5th district. James Harlan, whig, is elected over S. H. Anderson, also a whig—majority from 5 to 600.

6th district. We learn, verbally, that John Calhoon, the whig candidate, is elected by a large majority over Dr. Ray, the administration candidate—majority said to be between 700 and 1,000.

7th district. Ben. Hardin, whig, is re-elected by a large majority over gov. Pope.

8th district. William J. Graves, whig, is elected over Mr. Pope and Mr. Lecompte—majority said to be about 5 or 600. This district gave gen. Jackson a majority of 1,960.

9th district. John White, whig, elected without opposition.

10th district. In this district Chilton Allan and Richard Hawes, both whigs, were the candidates. Mr. Allan is elected by a majority of 313 votes.

11th district. William French, the administration candidate, is no doubt elected by several hundred votes over M. P. Marshall, the whig candidate.

12th district. John Chambers, whig, is elected in this district over his competitor, Mr. Tanner, the adminis-

tration candidate, by a very large majority—said to be 12 or 1,500 votes.

13th district. Richard M. Johnson, re-elected without opposition.

The result probably will be, 10 whigs and 3 administration elected from Kentucky. Particulars hereafter.

Legislature. The returns so far give 30 whigs and 18 Van Buren, as elected to the house of representatives; and the senate will probably stand 22 whigs and 16 Van Buren. Of the senators just elected, all are said to be whigs but one.

NORTH CAROLINA.

For congress. Messrs. *Hawkins* and *Speight* (Van Buren) are re-elected. Mr. *Pettigrew*, (W.) has beaten Dr. Hall, (V. B.) the late member. And gen. *Barringer* is said to have been beaten by Mr. *Montgomery*. Messrs. Deberry, Rencher and Shepard are re-elected.

In regard to the legislature the "Globe" says—

The following is an extract from a letter written at Raleigh, dated the 8th inst.

"We have returns from three counties in general Speight's district; and his majority is near *one thousand*. He will be re-elected by at least fifteen hundred votes. [His majority is given at only 767].

"Thus far, the returns to the legislature are decidedly favorable to the republican cause."

"We think Mr. Senator Mangum's promise to revolutionize North Carolina, made after he received his instructions from the legislature, will hardly be accomplished. The prospect is now, we think, that he will be instructed again. Will he obey or will he resign?"

But according to the shewing of the "Globe," made up to the hour "of putting the paper to press," a gain of *one* member to the legislature is claimed. The "hill country" is to be heard from.

The "National Intelligencer" says—"There is little doubt of a majority of the representation in congress and of the state legislature being against the spoils-men."

And the "Raleigh Register" gives the return for the legislature, (so far as received), at 57 White, 45 Van Buren.

TENNESSEE.

A governor was to have been chosen in this state. A Nashville extra of the 10th, gave the following result—so far as known:

For Carroll, (V. B.)	14,715
Cannon, (White)	16,122
Humphries (do.)	2,446

Congress. Mr. *Bell* is re-elected without opposition—and so we understand is Mr. *Polk* and Mr. *Peyton*. Mr. *Maury* is re-elected by a large majority. Colonel Crockett was going "a-head." In the first congressional district, Mr. *Carter* received 3,350 votes, Mr. Arnold 2,199, Mr. Anderson 2,069. The first and last named, the "Union," (a Van Buren paper) says, are of politics "*unknown*"—Mr. Arnold is a whig.

Mr. Carroll is the present governor, and is said to have received the votes of the "White party generally."

ALABAMA.

"The opinion is entertained that Mr. Clay will be elected governor, by a large majority. He has always been favorable to the present administration, but may be regarded as opposed to Van Buren, as in a circular which he issued just before the election he expressed his decided preference for White. Col. Bates is doubtless elected and is for White."

We have no returns of the congressional election worth copying. The returns of the election for governor, between *C. C. Clay*, (late representative in congress), and Mr. *Parsons*, (both avowedly friends of judge *White*, but the latter most decidedly so), are, so far as received, as follows:

For Mr. Clay 4,523—Mr. Parsons 2,828.

Mr. Lewis is re-elected to congress.

INDIANA.

For congress. It is stated that Mr. *McCarty*, (whig), and Mr. *Kinnard*, (adm.), have been re-elected by large majorities.

From the Madison (Ind.) Republican, we learn that Mr. *Dewey's* (whig) majority for congress, over Mr. *Carr*, (V. B.) in Jefferson county, Ia. is 291. This vote is so large that it is supposed to insure *Dewey's* election. Another account says that Mr. *Carr* is re-elected.

The contest between Mr. *Dunn* (whig) and Mr. *Amos Lane* (adm.) has been so close that reports of the result are contradictory. One account represents Mr. *Dunn* to be chosen by a majority of three votes; whilst another gives Mr. *Lane* a majority of twenty-three votes.

Mr. *Hannegan* is re-elected.

"In the 2d district it is probable that Dr. *Davis* has succeeded over Mr. *Ewing*, late member"—so says an Indiana paper; but another thinks that the "probability" is the other way.

Returns from the district represented in the last congress by *Ratliff Boon*, (adm.) so far as we find them in the Indiana Patriot, give the following results: In the counties of Orange, Harrison and Crawford, the votes were—

For J. G. Clendinen	2,010
For Mr. Boon	980

[Verbal information from Pike and Duboise counties increase the preponderance of Mr. *Clendinen's* vote. There remain, however, six counties in this district yet to be heard from.]

MISSOURI.

Imperfect returns, including the county of St. Louis and two districts in St. Charles and Pike counties, present the following aggregate:

White.		*Van Buren.*	
Ashley	4,703	Strother	3,864
Birch	5,108	Harrison	3,943

A warm contest was carried on for clerk of the circuit court of St. Louis, which has resulted in the election of J. Ruland, as follows:

Clerk circuit court.

J. Ruland	422
A. Gamble	417
W. Renshaw	75

GEORGIA.

In this state, an unexpected state of things exists, in reference to the representation of the state in congress. Of the nine representatives elected by general ticket in the last autumn, (all *said* to be Jackson-Van-Burenites), *three* have vacated their seats by resignation. To fill these vacancies candidates have been nominated by "the state rights' party," as follows: *Richard H. Wilde, Roger L. Gamble, Thomas F. Foster.* Since this nomination, another member elect (general *Sanford*) has resigned, making *four* vacancies; and a *fifth* member is "in such a situation (by ill health, we presume) that very little hope is entertained that he will be able to serve the state in congress." Here, then, are *five* vacancies to be filled, out of the whole number of nine. It is, therefore, at this moment, doubtful, and will be until after the election to fill these vacancies, whether the state of Georgia, as represented in the house of representatives, will be in favor of Mr. *Van Buren* or judge *White!* [*Nat. Int.*

ITEMS—VARIOUS.

We have the annual post office advertisement in the "Globe." It fills *twenty-seven* columns of that paper.

De Soto, one of the pirates condemned at Boston, and heretofore respited, has been fully pardoned by the president of the U. S. *Ruiz* continues to counterfeit insanity. His respite expires on the 11th proximo.

Removal of deposites—not over yet. The funds of the United States, heretofore kept in the old and substantial bank of Newport, R. I. have been removed within a week past to a *little* affair called the *Merchants' Exchange bank*, having a capital of *fifty thousand dollars*, and managed by an individual who was one of the Baltimore convention.

It is added that the deposites will amount to half a million!

Captain *Back* has returned to Montreal, and proceeded to England. The Montreal Gazette says—

During the winter, the expecition had to endure great privations and sufferings, owing to the scarcity of food, and the severity of the weather. On the 25th of April, being exactly one year after he had left Lachine, and during a very heavy snow storm, the despatch communicating capt. Ross's safe return was delivered to capt. Back. The primary object for which the journey was undertaken being thus happily fulfilled by other agents, capt. Back made preparations for complying with the secondary part of his instructions—the examination of the coast between Point Turnagain and Ross's Pillar. Several boats were with the utmost activity built during the winter, but in spring, finding that they had an insufficient supply of provisions, they could only take one with them. It was not until the month of July, 1834, that the expedition got to open water

on the Thlew-ee-chodezeth, or Great Fish river. Capt. Back, we believe, succeeded in determining that this river runs to the northward, and if we understand the purport of the scanty information which has reached us, it has its source on a height of land, about 150 or 200 miles from Fort Reliance, the winter establishment of the expedition, at the eastern extremity of Great Slave Lake. Capt. Back is the first European who has visited Great Fish river, and examined its course to the Polar seas. Its very existence was doubted by many geographers. It is said to be large, but dangerous of navigation—greatly impeded by ice, and having little but mounds of sand along its banks. It falls into the Polar sea, at a point, as far as we can learn, that coincides very near to the place assigned to it by captain Back and the Arctic committee in London.

Farther than this, we only know that the party of intrepid travellers had to encounter every obstacle to which Polar navigation is liable, and we are led to believe that immense masses of ice, accompanied by uncommonly severe weather, finally arrested their progress.

How far the labors of the expedition will increase our knowledge of the line of coast, we are unable to say; but from what has been stated above, it is obvious that a new route has been opened to the Polar sea, and that a large blank which formerly struck the eye, on surveying the map, will now in a great measure be filled up. Capt. Back will, we believe, have much interesting information to communicate, respecting his observations on the aurora, the changes on the needle, as he drew northward, &c. The extreme cold experienced, we learn, was 70 degrees below zero.

The value of the export of provisions, from the port of Waterford, Ireland, for the year ending the 30th April, 1835, was £1,818,445 12*s.* 6*d.*

And yet, in Ireland, we have frequent accounts of *actual starvation!* The "provisions" go to England, to pay debts.

Malibran got £2,375 (11,875 dollars) for 19 nights performance at Covent Garden theatre. She is engaged for 6 nights at Drury Lane.

A block of Westchester marble for the new custom house, New York, weighing 27 tons, was drawn to the city from Harlem, by a team of 19 yoke of oxen and two pair of horses.

Speaking of the late awful fire at New York, the *Evening Star*, well observes—

One of the most desolating and destructive fires that has ever afflicted our city, broke out this morning, a little after two o'clock. Though there had been much rain all day, the vast quantity of combustible materials which were in this part of the city, being chiefly printing and publishing establishments of different newspapers, paper warehouses and bookstores, caused the flames to spread with frightful rapidity. The extreme height of the buildings also, the confined rooms and passages of the stores, the hour at which the fire broke out, and the general narrowness of the streets, all contributed to give a more terrible character to this awful conflagration.

We lament to state that there were several valuable lives lost. It is to be regretted, where the practice exists so generally of choosing the uppermost stories for sleeping, as affording the purest air, that people do not take the precaution of having a safety ladder in their rooms. *Until, however, there is a radical change in the false and flimsy mode of building houses prevalent in our city*, we may expect a repetition of such scenes as were exhibited this morning.

The (Phila.) "Independent Democrat" says—

The Wolfites are constantly calling upon the famous *Henry Horn*, for the *first letter* which he received from general *Jackson*, in which he tells him what his SERIOUS opinion is upon the gubernatorial question in Pennsylvania. The contents of this *serious* letter, the said Henry most pertinaciously refuses to disgorge, although he hath been over and over again most clamorously invoked so to do. From the fact of these very Wolfites having now, and having had ever since the 2d ultimo, in their *possession* an official *copy* of the same; and they not thinking proper to give it publicity, we whiggies are not a little inclined to think the letter is rather too *serious* for either party to publish, and that it has told them "neither of your candidates are worthy of the people of Pennsylvania, and neither will be elected." This we think is about the amount of it, or it would have been *used* by one or the other of the tory factions, long ago. We now, in turn, as we have a right to do in behalf of the whigs, call for its publication, and between ourselves and the Wolfies, we think the immaculate holder will be placed upon the *Horns* of a dilemma.

Wool—for ¾ Saxony to "full blood" commands about 70 cents per lb. to the eastward.

The late rev. Mr. G——, happening one day to go into the church yard, while the beadle was employed, neck deep, in a grave, throwing up the mould and bones to make way for another person, thus accosted him—"Well Saunders, that's a work you're employed in well calculated to make an old man like you thoughtful. I wonder you dinna repent o' your evil ways." The old worthy, resting himself on the head of his spade, and taking a pinch of snuff, replied, "I thought, sir, ye ken that there was no repentance in the grave." [*The Laird of Logan.*

"*A hint to wives.* 'If I'm not home from the party to night at ten o'clock,' said a husband to his better and bigger half, 'don't wait for me.' 'That I wont,' said the lady significantly, 'I wont wait—but I'll come for you.' He returned at ten precisely."

The *cholera* has prevailed dreadfully at Russelville, Ky. About 60 had died of the disease in 4 days, previous to the 29th ult. Not a grain of "calomel" was left in the place. It is added, that many of the deceased remained in their houses—uninterred!

No *epidemic* cholera exists at *Buffalo*—there has not been any such there, the present season.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Banner, July, 16. We mentioned above that P. C. Damewood had been discharged; but no sooner was he out of the view of the court, then apprehending judge Lynch's law, he put out in a hurry. He was pursued and caught, and received a very decent flagellation. Damewood was indicted and found guilty of grand larceny—having stolen judge Caldwell's pocket book with several hundred dollars in it. There was some defect in the indictment, which the high court of errors and appeals was compelled to regard, but which the advocates of judge Lynch's court thought proper to rectify, and Mr. Damewood's back bears evident marks of the supremacy of Lynch's law. He confessed his guilt, or, in other words he "acknowledged the corn."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Late events, at home, have prevented a narrative of foreign events. But we shall notice some of the things that are reported. We have London and Paris accounts to the middle of July.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 14th July intimates another and speedy change in the ministry. The "Courier," however, says that no change will be made.

On Monday evening, July 13th, after the order of the day had been moved by lord Morpeth, the following announcement was made by lord John Russell—

"I have received his majesty's commands to state that he has been graciously pleased to place at the disposal of this house, for the purpose of the Irish church bill, all his majesty's interest in any benefices and ecclesiastical dignities of the church of Ireland."

A correspondent of a Cork paper gives the following account of the effect of this message upon the respective parties in the house:—

"The announcement was received with the most deafening and prolonged cheers ever sent forth in the house. It is, in fact, an expression of the king's approval of the bill—the withholding or refusing to give which was the foundation of all the rumors during the last three days.

"There will be from henceforth, it is expected, nothing but plain dealing: I have great satisfaction in being able to close so gratefully a communication, which would be otherwise received with something of doubt, if not despondency, of coming events.

"The dismay of the tories is indescribable."

Seventeen persons lost their lives at Little Lever, near Bolton, July 10th, by the rushing of water into the coal mine where they were working.

At Galway, Ireland, 1,800 families were in a state bordering on starvation.

Mr. Lees is returned to parliament from Oldham, by a majority of 13 votes. His principal opponent was Mr. Cobbett, a relative of Corn-Cob-bett, deceased.

The Buzzard, of 10 guns, has, after an action of three-quarters of an hour, captured El Formidable, slaver, of 8 guns and 66 men, with 700 slaves on board. The Buzzard had six men wounded; El Formidable, 6 killed and 13 wounded. The Forester, on the 20th March, in the Bight of Benin, captured a Spanish brig 200 slaves on board.

A second great meeting was held at Exeter hall, London, June 10th, to discuss questions relating to popery. A supplement to the Cork Constitution is entirely filled with a report of the debate. Lord Kenyon presided.

In Dublin alone, 600 men had been raised for the Spanish service. They were to proceed by steamboat direct for St. Sebastian.

The 12th of July, being the anniversary of the battle of the *Boyne*, was the occasion of serious riots at Liverpool and Belfast. At Belfast it was found necessary to call in the aid of the military, who fired upon the mob, killing a woman by the name of Ann Moore, and wounded several other persons. At Liverpool, after the Irish got fairly engaged with each other, i. e. the Catholics with the Protestants, they were joined by all the ruffians and vagabonds in the neighborhood. The Vauxhall Bridewell was forced by them, but they were ultimately dispersed by the civil force.

The parties in custody charged with a conspiracy to assassinate the French king amount already to the number of twenty. The prime mover of this plot is a man of the name of Bergeron, who has already been tried and acquitted of a similar offence, having been charged, as you may remember, with firing a pistol at the king, at the corner of the Pont Royal, when his majesty was proceeding from the Tuilleries to the chamber of deputies to open the session of the legislature. His acquittal having secured his impunity, this man has since been heard to boast that his was really the hand that fired the famous pistol shot—but although he be now in custody, it seems to be doubtful whether this new conspiracy can be brought home either to him or

his supposed accomplices. Apart from their ulterior designs, which certainly could not be innocent, the facts which can be proved against them amount to little more than their having taken a house on the road to Neuilly, and having made it a sort of magazine of arms and ammunition. It is supposed that the principal part of their plan consisted in the construction of a second edition of the celebrated infernal machine, which was to have been directed against the king's carriage on his majesty's return from his suburban villa to the Tuileries. The preliminary proceedings are still in progress, and as soon as they are brought to a close, some official announcement will be made of the course which it is intended to pursue.

[*Times.*

A rumor was current in Paris of the death of the duke de Bordeaux. Charles X. is of a very advanced age, and should he too die, there will then only be the imbecile duke d'Angouleme between Louis Philippe and the crown of France *par droit de naissance.*

The *Impartial* [a Paris paper] observes, that to hear the official paper of gen. Jackson the reparation demanded by the French chambers, as a condition *sine qua non* of the payment of the 25 millions, will not be easily obtained. No doubt if it depended upon him alone, this reparation would not be given. But, in the United States there is a power that is stronger than the will of the president, namely the will of the nation, and this will is adverse to quarrels and hostilities with France. The trade and interests of America are too much opposed to a hostile policy for it to be adopted by it. This pacific idea is expressed by most of the American journals whose opinions are known, which shows that a rupture with France would be highly unpopular in the United States. President Jackson will therefore be forced, in spite of himself, to afford the reparation demanded by France, and thus this long negotiation will be brought to an end, not by cannon shots, but by diplomacy. There is too much good sense on both sides of the Atlantic, for this affair to be settled by other than amicable means.

Some serious disturbances have taken place in Amsterdam, in consequence of the refusal of some householders to pay the taxes on their property, which it must be admitted are very high in Holland. The military were called in, and numerous arrests have been made of persons concerned in the disturbances, but the authorities had not insisted on selling the goods of the refractory householders. The troops, however, had not been withdrawn, and it is said the opposition was extensively ramified.

Five hundred English volunteers are already at Bilboa.

Spain is said to be throughout, in a state of unusual tranquillity. The feelings of the people are conciliated by the course of the new ministry.

Bilboa has been amply supplied with provisions from St. Sebastian and Passage. The rebels have fled, and the queen's troops within the walls amount to 30 battalions.

It is reported that Eraso was seriously wounded before Bilboa, with a fracture in the thigh, proving mortal a few hours after.

The loss of the Carlists before Bilboa, was three thousand men. Three battalions of the rebels arrived at Oyarzum and Ernany, July 2d, some of them advancing as far as between Irun and Bidassoa.

There has been a great depression of the funds at Paris, owing to the stand taken by the sultan against the passage of the Dardanelles by the English and French.

All idea is given up of an interview between the emperors of Russia and Austria. Merternich is said to have become alarmed at the grand commercial projects of Russia.

Cairo, May 5. The plague has continued to increase from the date of my last letter to this day, so that now above 2,000 persons daily fall victims to it in the city, and as great a number in proportion in almost all the provinces of the Delta and Central Egypt. About 50,000 persons have probably already fallen in Cairo alone, which gives the city a frightful appearance.

The day is no longer sufficient to bury the dead, and, contrary to the custom of the Mussulmans, they are now buried by night also. The dirges sung by the men, and the lamentations of the female mourners, fill the streets. Never, according to the assertion of the oldest inhabitants, was Egypt visited by such a pestilence. It is difficult to determine whether this is owing to the general distress and poverty, or to unknown atmospherical influence.

☞We have horrid accounts of the conduct of Santa Anna at *Zacatecas.* Many were killed in cold blood—chiefly foreigners. There has been another revolution in *Venezuela*—and the expelled chiefs have been landed at St. Thomas. *Paez*,* however, had come out in favor of the constitution, and, it was hoped, would restore order, and recall the chiefs. A letter from on board the Brandywine, dated Callao, May 8th, says—A few weeks since, *Salaverry* took one of *Obregogo's* generals prisoner, I think, his secretary of war. He was brought here and confined in the castle, until a few mornings since, when he was dragged from his wife at 3 o'clock in the morning and shot. She had been permitted to remain with him, poor creature, and was in a very delicate situation—so much for Salaverry's summary *justice!*

*Paez says—If reforms of the constitution are desired, the constitution itself prescribes the means of obtaining them. It is not to be borne, that two hundred armed men should effect by force that which should be sought for in a peacable mode, and in a manner becoming a civilized people who have made a constitution and laws.

BISHOP ENGLAND AND O'CONNELL.

We made a brief reference to the supposed friendship of the learned bishop for the "agitator" when publishing his disclaimer of some suspicion entertained at Charleston, a few days ago, that he had received certain of the anti-slavery pamphlets. In consequence, the following letter from him to Mr. O'Connell, dated a long time ago, has been republished in the "Mercury."

Charleston, (S. C.) Dec. 8, 1829.

"Should any one have told me that a day would come when a sense of deep and awful duty would require of me to address you, as I this day do, I would not have thought it possible.

"I wrote a few weeks since from Baltimore, a letter which you cannot, I suppose, have yet received, in which I alluded to the injustice which you thoughtlessly did to a people, of whom you know so little as you do of the slaveholding Americans. But this day I have had an imperfect view of a letter which you appear to have written from Derryname, in last September, upon the subject of our cruelty and injustice. That view, imperfect as it was, was to my eye more blasting than any which I have for years beheld.

"I now tell you that a more wanton piece of injustice has never been done to a brave and generous people, than this which you, ignorant of our situation, of our history, of our laws, of our customs and of our principles, have dared to perpetrate. You have not only been guilty of gross injustice, to a people whom you know not, and who aided you with a noble and disinterested enthusiasm, but you have heaped shame and confusion upon your own countrymen, and those who were once your admirers, and would still, if you permitted it, be your friends.

"Do you believe, that we, who love freedom and our fellow men, are the heartless wretches that you describe, because we cannot at once do all that your imagination conceives to be perfection, and which we who have the experimental knowledge, have irrefragable evidence to be destructive folly? You have, in the unfortunate moment when you sent forth that document (if it be yours), done an evil which no contrition can repair, no service can redeem. As a Carolinian, I cannot reason with you upon facts, of which you are ignorant. As an Irishman, I bewail your infatuation. And whilst I am doomed to meet a variety of trials, one of the keenest and bitterest of my feelings will be, that the most contumelious insult which was flung upon the land of my adoption, was ungratefully and wantonly given in the moment when she was flushed with a victory won by American aid, by one whom I once valued as a dear friend in the country of my birth.

"Should the Derryname manifesto against the proud Americans and their slaveholding states, be a forgery, I should rejoice to learn the fact from yourself. Should it be your production, I would say, *in me you shall find one amongst thousands of your countrymen, who will not succumb to your insult, nor quail before your threat.*

"I shall make no parade of my love of liberty, nor send you homilies upon my humanity. But whilst with every Carolinian that I know, I lament an evil which Britain has superinduced, and which we cannot at once remedy, I deny your right to interfere; and I pray you might succeed in raising the ruined population of Ireland to the level of the comforts of the Carolina slave. Should you live to behold this result of your labors, you will have accomplished more than is expected by

JOHN, *bishop of Charleston.*

"*To Daniel O'Connell, esq.*"

But what would the bishop have written to him, had he thought proper to notice the "agitator" any further?

At a meeting of the British Anti-slavery society in London, May 14th, 1835, the "Irish agitator" was among the speakers.

The honorable and learned gentleman (says the London Christian Advocate), then proceeded to speak in terms of severe censure of the conduct of the Americans, in continuing to keep in bondage the black population in many of their states. It was disgusting to every lover of reason and justice and true liberty, to hear them boast

of their democratic principles and institutions, without a blush at the recollection of their bondsmen. *They were traitors to liberty, to honor, to consistency.* They nullified the proudest sentiment in their immortal Declaration of Independence, which declared all men to have equal, sacred and inalienable rights. (Cheers.) *He did not wonder at the death-plagues of New Orleans, or the devastation of its people, many of whom enjoyed health and vigor at morn, and were lifeless at noon, when they had committed or countenanced crimes which could only be registered with the annals of Nicholas and the curses of Poland.* The honorable and learned gentleman read several extracts from an American act of parliament, in which it was enjoined that no judge, member of parliament, barrister or preacher, should speak or write any thing against slavery, under the pain of being sentenced to not less than three years, and not more than twenty-one years imprisonment, or, death, at the discretion of the court!!! And that no American should teach a slave to read or write, under pain of not less than three months, and not more than twelve months imprisonment. (Hear, hear.) *The honorable and learned gentleman flung this black dishonor on the star spangled banner of America—in vain did it wave over every sea, proclaiming the honor of the boasted republic of modern times*—THOSE WHO FOUGHT UNDER IT WERE FELONS OF THE HUMAN RACE—(hear, hear)—TRAITORS TO LIBERTY, TO THEIR OWN HONOR AND BLASPHEMERS OF THE ALMIGHTY. "*The red arm of God,*" *continued the honorable and learned gentleman,* "*is bared; and let the enemies of those whom he died to save, the black man as well as the white man, beware of its vengeance. The lightning careers through the troubled air, resistless amid the howling of the tempest and the rolling of the thunder.*"

On seeing his speech in print, the agitator seems to have been ashamed of it, for he immediately addressed to the Morning Chronicle the following note:

Sir—In your paper of this date you have given, as was to be expected, a *brief* report of a long harangue I made at the anti-slavery meeting. I wish—despite of my oratorical vanity—it had been still shorter, for you should have omitted the phrase, "the Americans are the basest and vilest of mankind."

I say you should have omitted those words, as you had not space to give the context. It is quite true that I did use a phrase of that strength and distinctness, but I used it not of the Americans generally, or universally, but of one class of Americans only—namely, the possessor of slaves.

I should indeed be sorry to include all Americans within the pale of degrading criminality which belongs to the beings who call themselves the owners of their fellow creatures, and who treat as property their fellow men—their fellow men who are their equals in every thing but wealth, education and crime.

Of the two first, the American slave owner basely robs the men of color. The crime is the guilty appanage of the American white man who countenances slavery in any shape or form.

Can you afford me space to give, in a condensed shape, my principal argument? It was this: The Americans by their great charter, the Declaration of Independence, by which they established themselves into a nation, declare "that all men are by nature equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; amongst which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." To the maintenance of this declaration, they, after an invocation of Providence, pledged their "lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor." Thus adding all the chivalrous obligations of honor to the most solemn sanction of an oath:

Think you not that this oath is registered in heaven to confound the vile and degraded traffickers in human slavery? Yes—this solemn vow upon oath and honor, is daily, hourly, continuously violated by the American slave proprietors, and although, in despite of its solemnity and sanction, the American slave owners keep in bondage two millions and a half of men, yet they must not dare to hope than they can escape the indignation and the contempt of the virtuous and good all over the globe. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

9 *Clarges street, May* 16, 1835.

The denial only "makes bad worse," unless in a solitary instance. It confirms the general truth of the report of his speech.

"Daniel O'Connell, shortly before the abolition of slavery in the British dominions, declared in public:

"The West Indies will be obliged to grant emancipation, and then *we will turn to America*, and REQUIRE emancipation!"

"*Require,*" Dan! That is rather "tough." "Require!"

—

The following excellent article is extracted from the "*Boston Gazette.*" It is of solemn importance. It is known to every one that we are resolutely opposed to slavery. But the means taken to destroy slavery are far more horrible than slavery itself, and in its worst form, even with regard to the slaves themselves:

"It is indeed too true, that "women repeat and children lisp the curses of O'Connell," nor is it any the less true, that the incendiaries of the north have succeeded in causing "the slaveholders to be regarded as a monster, whose cruelties will justly consign him to Tophet, and which are enough to bring down the vengeance of heaven on the nation that tolerates them." Some of those who have had an agency in bringing this state of things about are clergymen; and the confidence that we too often repose in men to whose hands we trust the spiritual guidance of our children, has had an effect the most disastrous and melancholy because it has been abused. The remark is not applicable to the whole clergy, nor is it intended to reach the whole of that useful class of society, but it is intended for those who have been most efficient and active in promoting that state of things, which now threatens us with disunion and all the horrors of civil discord. Those individuals, assisted by an infamous British emisary, whose name shall not disgrace the face of this paper, and who is entitled to nothing but the unmitigated reprobation of an outraged people, have insiduously worked their way into society; and, as a silly and feminine confidence was placed in their self-proclaimed virtue, they have gone onward without opposition, and have at last placed the country on the very parapet of ruin.

* * * * * * *

"Already have these artful schemes introduced discord and confusion into churches and families, arrayed friend against friend and brother against brother; in one word they have produced a state of things disgraceful to the enlightened spirit of the age.

"If all this originated in the misguided zeal of domestic fanaticism; if they were propagated by furious and deluded zealots of our own country, some pity, some apology might be pleaded in its behalf; but, what shall be said, what shall be done, when we see the emissaries of England: the disciples of Daniel O'Connell, taking the lead of this business of blood! Shall we quietly look on, and not spurn the wretch who dares assail the integrity and the fame of this country! Shall we play the spaniel, and copy the truckling of the degraded slave, and suffer imported emissaries to seduce our affections; and imposing on our natures, lead us to the disruption of the happiest country that the Almighty has ever blessed with his smiles and benedictions! Shall we not rather be men, and exercising the rights of freemen, make good our obligations to the south, and gallantly and gloriously spare her from the approach of the worthless invader of her honor and her fame! Did she not in common with us, participate in the glorious and immortal combat for "freedom or the grave;" and shall we now listen to the voice of foreign cut-throats that invite us to riot amid her ruins? among her smouldering towns and bleeding carcases! Shall we, to gratify the spirit of the incendiary who thirsts for power, and the prostration of all our hopes, adopt the agrarian and levelling system which he preaches, and yield our daughters and our wives to that lust and amalgamation which he advocates?

We are on the eve of revolution; and although its approach, so far as New England is concerned, has hitherto been bloodless, the time has arrived when every man is required to do his duty; and, it is to be hoped that the citizens of Boston will immediately call a public meeting to adopt some steps to avert the calamity with which we are threatened, and at the same time assure our friends of the south that we are true to them and to the union.

THE TRUE DOCTRINE.

The subjoined letter, written by Mr. Webster some years since, in reply to an application from a respectable gentleman of Georgia, contains a full and fair exposition of his views upon the subject of slavery at the south. It embraces the true doctrine in regard to the constitutional rights of the slaveholding states; and we believe that the opinions expressed are such as are maintained by every intelligent and real friend of the republic. We give place to the whole of the correspondence.

Mr. Bolton to the hon. Daniel Webster.

New York, May 16, 1833.

Hon. Daniel Webster.

DEAR SIR: It cannot have escaped your observation, that warm discussions are now going on in many of the southern papers, and much agitation is felt or feigned in a portion of the south, on the subject of slavery, and of imputed designs of the north against the security and value of that species of property.

I have been so long and closely connected with Georgia, that I am perhaps more watchful than most others in this quarter of such discussions as these, and having reason moreover to apprehend that at this particular juncture, the tendency, if not the deliberate aim and purpose, is to excite universal uneasiness and distrust in the slaveholding states, and by consequence to foment jealousness and heartburnings against the non slaveholding states, which designing politicians may turn to mischievous account; I have felt desirous since our conversation this morning, of obtaining an expression, in writing, of your views, as to the power of congress on the subject of slaves and slavery, and also as to the existence of any wish or design, on the part of northern men, to interfere in any way with the security or regulation of that species of property.

My immediate object in thus seeking to obtain a written expression of your opinion on these subjects is, that I may communicate it to a distinguished friend of mine in Georgia, who shares in my solicitude in relation thereto, and through him to the public at large. I am, dear sir, with great respect and esteem, your obedient servant, JOHN BOLTON.

Mr. Webster's answer to Mr. Bolton.

New York, May 17th.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of last evening, requesting me to state my opinion of the powers of congress on the subject of slaves and slavery: and of the existence of any wish or design, on the part of northern men, to interfere with the security or regulation of that species of property.

My sentiments on this subject, my dear sir, have been often publicly expressed; but I can have no objections to repeat the declaration of them, if it be thought by you that such a declaration might in the smallest degree, aid the friends of the union and the constitution in the south, in dispelling prejudices which are so industriously fostered, and in quieting agitations so industriously kept alive.

In my opinion, the domestic slavery of the southern states is a subject within the exclusive control of the states themselves; and this, I am sure, is the opinion of the whole north. Congress has no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or in the treatment of them in any of the states. This was so resolved by the house of representatives, when congress sat in this city in 1790, on the report of a committee consisting entirely of northern members; and I do not know of an instance of the expression of a different opinion, in either house of congress, since. I cannot say that particular individuals might not possibly be found who suppose that congress may possess some power over the subject, but I do not know any such persons, and if there be any, I am sure they are few. The servitude of so great a portion of the population of the south, is, undoubtedly, regarded at the north, as a great evil, moral and political; and the discussions upon it, which have recently taken place in the legislatures of several of the slaveholding states, have been read with very deep interest. But it is regarded nevertheless, as an evil, the remedy for which lies with those legislatures themselves, to be provided and applied according to *their* own sense of policy and duty. The imputations which you say, and say truly, are constantly made against the north, are in my opinion entirely destitute of any just foundation. I have endeavored to repel them so far as has been in my power, on all proper occasions; and for a fuller expression of my own opinions, both on the power of congress and on the groundless charges against northern men, I beg leave to refer you to my remarks in the debate on Mr. Foot's resolutions in 1830. I am, dear sir, with much true regard, your obedient servant,

To John Bolton, esq. DANIEL WEBSTER.

RIOTS!

Many of the people of the United States are "out of joint." A spirit of riot or a disposition to "take the law in their own hands," prevails in every quarter. We shall proceed briefly to notice some that lately happened.

At Washington, *four* members of congress were held to answer "for words spoken in debate" two were cruelly assualted, another fired upon in open day, and in the presence of many members, and a third given to understand that he spoke of a public officer at his personal *peril*. But that did not stop him! And the "Telegraph" of Saturday says—

"That on Friday evening Mr. Laub, one of the leaders of the rioters, was taken up by the police officers, and while his trial was going on some noisy fellows collected around the police office, and threatened to take him out of the custody of the officers, and a Mr. Sweeting, who we understand, is a citizen of Philadelphia, became very wrathy, and went into the office, drew his knife, collared one of the magistrates, and swore that he should release Laub, that Laub should go with him, &c. and that if the mechanics of the city would support him, he would burn up and destroy it. It is scarcely necessary to add that after this he was taken and committed to prison. During the night six or eight more of the principle rioters were committed. There are yet a few others who ought to be with them, and our city will again be quiet."

The excitement at Washington has been fearful. The Alexandria Gazette of the 20th says—

A committee of some of the citizens of Washington, it is said, waited on the president on Tuesday, and requested him to order the removal of the United States troops now stationed in Washington to aid, if necessary, in preserving peace; and it is said that the president returned a peremptory answer in the negative.

At Lynn, Mass. the English emissary, the *rev.* Mr. Thompson, lecturing about the abolition of slavery to a large company, *chiefly females*, was assailed by a shower of rotten eggs and stones, and driven off the ground. The lecturer probably escaped under the protection of a petticoat.

And the same *gentleman*, at New Bedford, was *sung down*—

"But when to speak the man essayed,
Gods! what a noise that fiddle made."

Music was used to drown the noise of the impudent speaker. This is a new way to silence *imported* patriots.

Meetings have been held at Danville, Kentucky; at Richmond and Petersburg and many other towns in Virginia; at Charleston, South Carolina; at many places in Mississippi; and, indeed, it may be generally said in all the south and south west in consequence of the flood of incendiary publications let loose by a few "anti-slavery" men of the north, inciting the negroes to insurrection, and murder, and desolation; and, at as many places, perhaps, a like spirit has been shewn against *gamblers*. Anti-gaming societies have been introduced in a number of cities and towns. *Executions* by "*Lynch law*," have been numerous. Acts of personal violence, on other accounts, (some of which are terrific), also abound. Society is in an awful state. What is the cause of it?

Difficulty at Charlestown. Some trouble, it appears by the Boston papers, took place at the above place on Tuesday. It had been known for some time that a number of persons, assisted by a few from Boston, intended to celebrate the anniversary of the burning of the convent, and it was stated that they were organized to the number of one hundred or one hundred and fifty, for the purpose of marching to Roxbury to fire at a target, on which was painted a representation of the lady superior. The selectmen of Charlestown refused them permission to parade as a military company, and undertook to take away their muskets. On this a scuffle ensued, and one of the selectmen was assaulted. The selectmen succeeded in depriving the company of their arms, after which the company went to Chelsea to dine.

Irish riots in Indiana. The Fort Wayne Sentinel of the 18th July, gives the particulars of an outbreak among the Irish upon the Wabash and Erie canal. By this account, a regular battle had been for some time deliberately calculated on, to take place on the 12th of July, the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. Arms and ammunition were liberally provided, and on the 10th they turned out, one party 300 strong, the other 250, mostly well armed. They were yet seven miles apart, and two days short of the time for the fight. Several houses were entered, the inmates abused, and the premises rifled of arms, &c. and Mr. P. Brady, a canal contractor, was fired upon, but missed. Most fortunately, some miles of the canal were navigable; and expresses being sent to Fort Wayne and Logansport, sufficient volunteers were raised to suppress the disturbance. These were embarked in a canal boat and conveyed to the scene of misrule in time to secure about one hundred of the rioters, and to disperse the rest.

To prevent a recurrence of such lawless feuds, volunteer companies were being organized in all the villages along the line of the canal, to serve as minute men, in case of further need.

Correspondence of the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.

Mumford, Aug. 3, 1835.

Mr. Editor: We yesterday (Sunday) had a regular Irish mob in our hitherto retired and peaceful little village. In the afternoon a company of Irish laborers to the number of twenty-seven, came here for the purpose, they said, of whipping a "d—d Yankee," who, two or three days since, whipped an Irishman. The object of their vengeance was confined to his bed by sickness, and after being several times frustrated in their attempts to drag him from his bed by force, they commenced abusing all within their reach and hearing. The noise and uproar which they created collected a few of the citizens about them, al-

though most of the inhabitants of the village had gone to church. The Irish by this time began to feel doubtful of victory, and sent to Caledonia (one mile from here) for a reinforcement, but before the auxiliary force arrived, they commenced an attack upon the citizens, and the scene which followed can be better imagined than described. Stones and brickbats went whizzing in every direction through the crowd, and seldom one fell to the ground until its force had been spent against some one of our citizens. Our young men who happened to be at the scene of action, rushed in and closed with them, and after an obstinate contest of about twenty minutes, succeeded in conquering them, although the Irish were as many as two to one. They seemed disposed to make another attack when their assistance from Caledonia arrived, (being some six or eight Irishmen) but they finally withdrew leading off their wounded and drunken. We anticipate their coming a hundred or a hundred and fifty strong, next Sunday, to redeem, if possible, their wounded *honors*. Should they come, we shall be prepared to meet them, and let the consequences rest upon their heads. Several of our citizens were injured by the missiles thrown in the crowd, and others had their clothes torn from their backs; indeed, I saw one man who was almost as naked as when born, but he was one that had done right yeomanly service in flogging them out. I should not forget to mention that they came prepared to do execution, as each one had a stone in his pocket, and also one in his hand wrapped up in a piece of cloth.

The *Buffalo Commercial Herald* of Monday 10th, gives the following account of a riot, which occurred on Sunday. There can be very little doubt but that there is something in the *atmosphere*, which produces these numerous acts of violence and bloodshed!

We have the mortification of stating that our city was, yesterday afternoon, disgraced by an extensive and brutal riot. At the close of the church services, a large collection of noisy and turbulent persons was discovered at the Erie street canal bridge, who were settling some difficulty in the usual mob style, by a regular set-to with fists.

The rioters were in two parties—one of about 150 in number, composed of boatmen, sailors, loafers, &c. were forcing their way over the bridge; the other party, consisting of some 50 Irishmen, were disputing their passage.

Alderman Allen instantly repaired to the spot, and endeavored by virtue of his office, to disperse the combatants; but the excited belligerents disregarded all advice or warning, and arming themselves with stones, commenced discharging volleys of sharp fragments at each other, which compelled alderman Allen to retreat for his life. In a short time, he returned with alderman Blossom, and a few individuals whose services were put in requisition, no police being at hand, and succeeded in arresting about thirty of the ringleaders on both sides, who were lodged in jail. Numbers of each party were severely bruised, and one man is said to have had his leg broken.

The cause of the fracas seems to have been an attempt of a party of stragglers to cross the bridge for the purpose of witnessing an Irish row which was enacting on the opposite side of the canal; it being resisted by a number of the Irish, a general *melee* took place—the battle increasing momentarily by fresh arrivals at the scene of combat.

Correspondence of Hudson's Merchant's News Room.

Utica, August 11. *Office of the Whig.* We learn by a passenger in the stage from Hamilton, Madison county, that a quarrel arose on Sunday last between two parties of Irish on the Chenango canal, about two miles north of Hamilton. The uproar continued all night, and the next day, Aug. 10, the parties having procured guns and pistols fired upon each other, and wounded three persons severely. The militia were immediately called out, and marched to the scene of action, where they secured a number of the combatants, and confined them in a barn under guard. The gentleman who gave this information saw the militia marching down to the fight. The country was in a state of alarm for several miles around. The Irish on the canal were hurrying on to join in the fight, and despatches were sent out to several towns in the vicinity for reinforcements of the military.

Riots at Mobile. We are informed that this place, too, has been disgraced by a riot. Our informant, who arrived yesterday, states that several persons arriving from this city were seized by a mob, and cruelly beaten on a perchance that they were gamblers from Vicksburg. They were obliged to leave Mobile. We are however assured that not a single person of any respectability at Mobile was engaged in the riot.

[*N. O. American.*

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No doubt many who have been *executed* in Mississippi were entirely innocent of offences—others, however, confessed their guilt. But the *manner* of the proceedings were horrible, even in regard to the latter.

The citizens of Vicksburg at a public meeting resolved to erect a monument to the memory of Dr. Bodley, who was shot by the gamblers. Business was suspended on the day of his funeral.

The National Intelligencer, in publishing the account of the bloody affair at Madison, Mississippi, very properly introduces it with the following exclamation:

"*The fruits of fanaticism.* Behold, ye 'liberators,' 'emancipators,' 'abolitionists,' the fruits of your extravagance and folly, your recklessness, and your criminal plots against the lives of your fellow men!"

The Commercial Advertiser very justly remarks: "Should the poor blacks of the south be instigated to another insurrection, by the agency of the abolitionists at the north, and a servile war ensue, followed, as it might be to extermination, and as it would be, by all the untold and unutterable miseries of such a contest, whose skirts will be stained by the blood that would flow? Upon whom might the widow charge the agony she was doomed to suffer? At whose doors would lie the guilt of ravished innocence? To whom would the orphan have occasion to point as the murderers of his parents? These are solemn considerations, which some of our very neighbors may yet be called upon solemnly to answer—perhaps at a more awful bar than any upon earth!"

We understand that the sum of twenty thousand dollars has been made up in New Orleans, as a reward to be paid for the delivery of Arthur Tappan, the celebrated agitator, upon the levee in that city. Tappan will soon find that even his extreme wealth will not enable him to repose in quiet; and he may himself realise some of the apprehensions which he has been instrumental in inflicting upon others. [*Richmond Enquirer.*

The *New York Courier and Enquirer* says: Excitements seem travelling this way, for we had one here even on Saturday, when an extraordinary agitation prevailed for some time in Wall street, in consequence of a large stock broker refusing to comply with his contracts in Harlem rail road stock, and we believe alledging no other reason for it than the great loss which would fall on him, if he did! If the legislature, instead of endeavoring to pass absurd laws to restrain these kind of transactions, would declare them valid and legal, we are convinced it would entirely take away from their pernicious characters, at the same time that it would compel a certain class of operators to be cautious how they embarked in arrangements with a view to *swindle* the unsuspecting.

Accounts from *Jamaica* give us to understand that —The spirit of opposition to the powers that be, is truly violent. It is not alone in the United States that a public officer has to hear and read of his faults.

A recent trial of a black apprentice for the murder of the overseer, let to the disclosure of a plot for extensive bloodshed. Several of the negroes implicated have been arrested, and will be brought to trial.

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Boston has been in a feverish state—on account of some discussions of the Catholic question, producing large gatherings of the *wildest* classes of the community, on either side.

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We learn, says the Baltimore Chronicle, from passengers in the boat that considerable excitement prevails in Philadelphia in relation to the late proceedings of the Abolition society. The rumour is that the house of *David Paul Brown*, esq. was to have been attacked on Tuesday night, and that it was defeated by a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning. The Philadelphia papers of yesterday morning contain an address from Mr. Brown in relation to his connection with abolition societies.

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An unhappy state of public feeling exists at *Washington*, if we may judge by the newspapers. *Snow*, the colored man who recently made his escape from Washington, has been arrested at Fredericksburg, Va. and will be sent on to Washington for trial.

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The Richmond Whig says—"It is as we conjectured—The Mr. Robertson now near Mount Laurel in Halifax, and who was chased as the incendiary of that name, is a totally different person from him. We devoutly hope that no mal-treatment will be offered him. Mr. David F. Robertson, the gentleman improperly suspected, clears himself in a letter published in the Enquirer. Here is another consequence of the machinations of the fanatics —that an honorable and innocent man is pursued and dogged, and exposed to great personal danger from their wicked attempts."

The report, then, by the way of Norfolk, that Mr. Robertson, had been hung, was incorrect.

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A young man by the name of *Dresser*, was arrested in Nashville, on the 8th instant, on whom a number of incendiary pamphlets were found. He was taken before the committee of vigilance, and after undergoing an ex-

amination was condemned to be punished by an infliction of *twenty stripes on his bare back!* and ordered to leave the place in twenty-four hours. At the same time, says the Nashville Banner, that the examination was in progress, at the court house, a vigilant patrol of citizens succeeded in capturing another villain in the vicinity, *in the very act of tampering with slaves.*

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The following strong resolutions were passed by the city council of Charleston and are published for general information; they are well calculated to produce the effect of stopping the circulation of incendiary publications in that city.

City council, August 11, 1835.

Resolved, That the intendant be authorised to offer a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, for the apprehension and conviction of any person bringing into this city, any incendiary paper or publication, or of printing, publishing, circulating or distributing, any paper or document, tending to excite insurrection, or to disturb the domestic quiet and good order of this community; or in any form or manner, whether it be orally, or otherwise, calculated to interfere with our domestic institutions.

Resolved, That it be not considered odious, but praiseworthy, to become an informant, when the information leads to the disclosure of circumstances, adverse to the peace and good order of the community, or tends to bring to deserved punishment the miscreant who would by word or deed attempt to corrupt our domestics.

Resolved, That any person who voluntarily and of his own consent, receives incendiary pamphlets or publications, or in any way harmonizes in feeling, holds communication and correspondence with abolitionists, abolition societies or agents of such, be considered inimical to our institutions and enemies to our state.

Resolved, That the above resolutions, be published. From the minutes. WILLIAM ROACH, *clerk of council.*

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A man named *Brady* has been arrested in North Carolina—and another called *Pugh*, in Virginia, charged with "tampering" with the slaves.

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Some parts of Maryland are much disturbed by the "incendiary attempts." So also at Norfolk and many places in Virginia. A letter from Chestertown, Md. dated August 17, says—"This town has been in an uproar for several days. A suspicious person, direct from New Orleans, without any ostensible or plausible object, has been discovered in conversation with the negroes, and has visited some of their gatherings in this vicinity. He is now in jail, and his examination takes place to-day. The town is now guarded every night by armed men of the first respectability. The people are much excited and alarmed."

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A man named *Robert Bell* was hung at Clinton, Mississippi—as an "insurrectionist."

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The villain who made the attempt upon the life of his mistress, Mrs. Thornton, in the city of Washington, has been arrested and committed. There was some difficulty in preventing the populace from hanging him "without judge or jury."

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The Philadelphia Gazette says—"The Abolition society held a meeting last evening in their hall, between Cherry and Race streets, near Sixth. A number of persons, both colored and white, attended, and Mr. D. P. Brown was expected to make an address. A considerable crowd however assembled, and manifested a disposition to disturb the meeting. The society, to avoid disturbances, and in accordance with advice of the city solicitor, adjourned.

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The following account is from the Worcester Palladium:

An *abolition meeting* was held in this place, at the town hall, on Monday evening. Some indications of disapprobation were manifested in the meeting in the early part of the discourse, by a considerable number of persons at and near the door of the hall, by hissing, stamping and shouting, but not so as seriously to interrupt the discourse or much to disburb the audience. Previous to the close of the discourse, an individual, preceeded by another, marched to the desk, where the speaker, Mr. Scott, was holding forth, and took possession of his notes, deliberately, and then retired without interference or interruption from any person. The meeting was immediately closed, and the ladies were invited to retire, which they did—and Mr. Scott, accompanied by his friends, as soon as convenient, left the hall. We understand Mr. S. left town the same evening, or, at least, the village of Worcester.

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From the Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle.

Mr. Editor: The following is the 5th sec. div. 3, of the late penal code:

"If any person shall bring, introduce, or circulate, or cause to be brought, introduced or circulated, or aid or assist, or be in any manner instrumental in bringing, introducing, or circulating, within this state, any printed or written paper, pamphlet or circular, for the purpose of inciting insurrection, revolt, conspiracy, or resistance, on the part of the slaves, negroes or free persons of color, in this state, against the citizens of this state, or any part of them, such person so offending, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished with DEATH."

Let the people *beware*, for the law shall be enforced, even *unto the letter!* A CITIZEN.

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Incendiary publications. Tappan's factory in N. York must be well supplied with these publications, as they are forwarded in great numbers to the southern states. Maryland has been favored with her share, and the mail to this city has been well loaded with them. We have seen and examined some of them, and, whatever may be said to the contrary, by their authors, we assert that their tendency is inflammatory and injurious. We know not what result Mr. Tappan expects or hopes to effect by these publications—but we can assure him, and those engaged with him in the business, that they are preparing the greatest calamities for the objects of their solicitude. The southern people have at least as much humanity as the busy self-righteous philanthropists who are attempting to instruct them in their duties—but they are prepared to maintain their constitutional rights. Congress will have to take this subject in hand, and pass such laws as may be necessary to prevent fanatical interference with the southern states—or those states will redress their grievances by independent action. [*Balt. Chron.*

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The store keepers of Charleston, S. C. held a meeting on the 3d instant, and passed, among others, the following resolution:

Resolved, That as we *dispise the means*, and *suspect the motives* of the abolitionists, we must necessarily *abhor* them; and with these feelings we solemnly pledge ourselves not purchase from, or traffic directly or indirectly with any abolitionist.

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Another row. A person by the name of Scott, passing through Elm-street, a few days ago, was knocked down by an Irishman, and the parties commencing a fight, the Irishman getting a little the worst of it, was assisted by several of his friends, and a boy ran into the office of the street inspector for help. Mr. Hatfield, and several persons came out to quell the disturbance, and arrested two of the assailants; and were about carrying them to the police, when a band of about fifty of their countrymen armed with shillelahs, rescued the persons arrested, and beat Hatfield, the inspector general of streets, in a very severe manner, knocked out two or three of his teeth, and beat every person who attempted to keep the peace, and carried off their countrymen in triumph.

[*N. Y. Star.*

☞It is manifest, we think, that a great simultaneous movement has been made by *Tappan & Co.* to produce an insurrection of the blacks.

☞It is impossible for us to *register* what has happened as to the exciting subjects mentioned.

BALTIMORE—VARIOUS.

Died, of wounds received on Saturday, the 8th inst. *Louis H. Wolfe*, aged 30 years—an innocent *looker-on.*

[It is remarkable that this is the only person yet published as having been killed in the affray.]

The bail required for Messrs. *Mass* and *Rau*, was $2,000—not $4,000, as heretofore stated.

From the American of Monday. Among the arrests which were made by the civil authorities on Friday night, or rather

Saturday morning, was an active participator in the late riots, who made disclosures that led to the apprehension of others who are believed to have taken an equally prominent part therein.

To the public. The undersigned learning with regret that many suppose the *card* signed by Mrs. J. E. Hintze, was published with his knowledge or approbation, he begs leave to assure his friends that the publication was made without his knowledge and never could have obtained his approbation.

F. E. B. HINTZE.

Mrs. H. had published a card—thanking the rioters for their forbearance.

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To the editor of the Baltimore Republican.

SIR: In your paper of this morning, you have the following paragraph:

"Efforts were made on Sunday morning to assemble a military force to be brought into action at night, should occasion require it; but major general Smith resided in the country, and brigadier gen. Geo. H. Steuart, being accidentally from home, neither of them could act. Col. Howard issued his orders, and appeared, with his officers, upon the ground, but from some unknown cause it was found impracticable to collect an efficient force, and no resistance was offered to the course of the rioters. General Smith came to town, and gen. Steuart returned, on Monday morning, when measures were immediately taken to provide the necessary means for a restoration of order and the protection of lives and the property of the citizens; the result of which we have already stated."

From your loose way of stringing things together, one would suppose that the arrival in town of general Smith and general Steuart, gave the original impulse to the "measures that were immediately taken to provide the necessary means for a restoration of order," and this you have placed in marked contrast with my unsuccessful exertions on the preceding day.

That those gentlemen acted with becoming spirit upon the occasion, few know so well as myself; because I was in consultation with both early on Monday morning, and none will testify to their zeal with more pleasure. But, from the circumstance of my ineffectually endeavoring to get out the brigade to which I belong, on Sunday, and the manner in which you have mingled together the two facts of their coming to town and the adoption of "measures to provide the necessary means for a restoration of order," inferences may be drawn unjust to myself; and I therefore feel it my duty to say that, within my personal knowledge, the "measure" of assembling the citizens at the exchange had been resolved upon, and was in the course of being carried into effect, before either of those gentlemen came to the city. That meeting was the result of a spirit of resistance among the citizens which did not manifest itself on Saturday or Sunday. The attempt to collect a large constabulary force, which was recommended to the mayor by the respectable meeting at the city hall on Saturday, failed lamentably as to numbers, through the indifference of a portion of the community, *and the unwillingness of others to meet the rioters without arms.* The increased agitation of the public mind on Sunday morning indicated rather an accession to the strength of the rioters, than a rally for the preservation of the peace. In the course of Saturday night I had received a requisition for the military services of the brigade, the command of which had devolved upon me, and ordered it to parade at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, notices for which were properly circulated during the night and early in the morning. When I arrived on the ground in uniform, I found the projected parade an utter failure, seeing not an individual in uniform or under arms; some of the officers and two or three men, but no more, I have subsequently learned, attended at various times. A meeting of all the officers who could be assembled was held, at my instance, at three o'clock in the afternoon; and from them I could only obtain a doubtful promise of twenty men in all, each speaking for his own command. It was not until the excesses of Sunday night, and the progressive spirit of mischief exhibited by the rioters, had brought the business home to every man's feelings, that a general determination to suppress further violence, was displayed by the citizens, and this, properly directed as it has been, is the cause of the present happy restoration of order.

Deeply regretting that you have compelled me to present myself to the public notice in any manner whatever, I am, &c.

BENJAMIN C. HOWARD.

Baltimore, Aug. 12th, 1835.

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To the people of Baltimore.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Nearly all that I was worth in the world has been destroyed by a deluded and excited multitude. The savings of seventeen years hard and anxious labor are taken from me, but I trust in God that with the reflecting, and the virtuous, my character will be unstained. The people are misled. I have an undoubted confidence that sooner or later they will do me justice. In the legislature of their state, at great pecuniary sacrifice, I served them seven years with a zeal and ardor, which none could have surpassed. Those who know me, know that I am incapable of fraud. What I had accumulated, after having devoted my days and nights to the support of a large and helpless family, including a mother, an aunt and a younger brother, is gone, and I and a wife and seven children are amongst you, almost without a dollar, but with an assured consciousness of my innocence. Your city became my residence by choice. Nothing but death will ever remove me from amongst you; every act of my life during the eighteen years that I have lived with you, I ardently desire to have most searchingly scrutinized. I will abide by the result. If a solitary creditor of the bank of Maryland shall still think that I have done him injustice, let him select his own tribunal from any men of character in the city or elsewhere, to decide between us; and if I am found in one individual particular to have done the institution injustice, legal or moral, I pledge the subsequent earnings of my life to make it good. Money to me, my family and my friends, is nothing in competition with my honor. By them all, my death would be prayed for, if my reputation cannot be preserved. But I have no fears. I repeat it, that I knew that justice will be done me. It is impossible that with any civilized and Christian people injustice can long prevail. They may be misled for a time, but in the end they must and will be right.

I return to my profession with a mind unmoved, a conscience untouched, and with an unfaltering conviction that I will be supported by the virtue and intelligence of the city. I was absent when the violences of the past week were perpetrating. God in his mercy willed it so. Had I been here, myself and family might have been the victims of the popular fury. We are now amongst you once more, and we leave not the city with life.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Barnum's hotel, 14th August, 1835.

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To the citizens of Baltimore.

Respect to my fellow-citizens, and justice to myself, require that I should state more fully than I was enabled to do in my communication to the council, the reasons which seemed to render my resignation necessary. For this purpose, it is proper that I should refer to some of the causes which produced the melancholy occurrences of the last few days.

It is well known to this community, that from the time of the failure of the bank of Maryland, in March, 1834, much excitement has continued to prevail upon this subject, and that for the last few months it assumed a more general and angry character, and the disorders which have recently taken place in other cities have unquestionably tended to augment this evil.

The first indication of a disturbance of the public peace, was manifested by the circulation of many anonymous communications of an inflammatory character. On Wednesday night there was a very inconsiderable assemblage in front of Mr. R. Johnson's house. They soon dispersed, without any interference being necessary on my part. On the following night there was a larger assemblage at the same place, and upon the appearance of disorder I addressed the assemblage, and effected my object without finding it necessary to use the police.

Believing that it had now become necessary to adopt additional measures for the preservation of order, I deemed it proper, in accordance with the recommendation of many respectable citizens, to call a public meeting at the exchange, which was very numerously attended; appropriate resolutions were proposed by a committee, and adopted. A resolution was also offered by an individual, alleged to have suffered by the failure of the bank of Maryland, and the manner in which it was received, must have convinced all who were present, of the general excitement in reference to the affairs of that institution.

Immediately after the adjournment of this meeting, I adopted further measures to allay public feeling, and preserve the peace of the city. On the same night a very large and disorderly assemblage again took place at Mr. Johnson's house. One of the counsel for the creditors of the bank or Maryland addressed them, giving an assurance that the most efficient and expeditious measures were adopted to insure redress to the creditors of the bank.

At this time I had the mortification to find, that the unceasing efforts industriously used for the last twelve months to injure my reputation and destroy the influence of my official character, in consequence of having unfortunately been a *nominal** director of the bank of Maryland, was powerfully exerted to prevent me from being heard. This was in some measure overcome by a reference to the statements heretofore made of the manner of my connexion with the bank, and the fact of myself and family having suffered largely by its failure.

I found it necessary to call to my aid the entire city police, together with every citizen present whom I could induce by the most earnest appeals; and thus succeeded, with extreme difficulty, in restoring tranquillity for that evening.

I now distinctly perceived that nothing but an effort on the part of the people generally would check the torrent of disorder; but still believing that the community who had so long sustained me in the discharge of my official duties would by a united effort effect the object without resorting to military force, and my desire to accomplish this without the shedding of blood, induced me to invite the counsel of a number of citizens from every part of the city, who met in the city hall on Saturday. The result of their deliberations fully coincided with my own views as to the course to be pursued, which was to make another effort with the civil authority aided by citizens WITHOUT THE USE OF DEADLY WEAPONS. This was attempted, but owing to the small number of citizens who could be induced to aid the regular police, in the early part of the night, it was apparent that our exertions must prove ineffectual. At this pe-

*A "nominal director." Persons will be careful how they accept such places, hereafter. There should be *no* "nominal" directors!—but there are many such.

riod, in a conference with the sheriff, he informed me that a requisition had already been made upon the commanding officer of the light brigade for the volunteer troops under his command, and that the immediate use of fire arms by those citizens then present had also been authorised. Although I did not give the order for the use of fire arms, yet I deemed it my imperative duty still to remain, and give the most positive directions (as many can testify) that they should only be used in the last extremity.

About 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, the commander of the light brigade called on me at my residence and stated, that, in compliance with the requisition of the civil authority, he had ordered the military companies under his command to assemble at 8 o'clock that morning, but that the call had not been responded to by the military, and was entirely ineffectual.

Having incessantly labored for several days and nights for the preservation of the public peace, as those will testify who witnessed my exertions, and when further measures seemed necessary, made the most earnest appeals and solicitations to the citizens, the failure to procure the aid of a sufficient number to effect the object, and the information that the call upon the military as a last resort was entirely unsuccessful, produced feelings which may be imagined, but cannot be described. Those feelings were embittered by the conviction, that the incessant efforts of designing persons to destroy my official influence by various false and malicious pretexts, had not failed to produce an unjust and improper influence upon the public mind.

That the actual state of things might be fully known, I proceeded in company with a friend through the western, and in the afternoon conferred with many persons who were congregated in the central part of the city, and finally the encouragement actually given by many to an infuriated multitude who were then in broad daylight engaged in destroying the remains of Mr. Glenn's property, together with the evident general apathy, did not leave the vestige of a doubt upon my mind, that the mighty torrent of disorder and riot could not then be checked.

Having utterly failed in every measure for the maintenance of the public peace, the safety of those dearer to me than my own life required that I should return to my residence and make provisions for their removal. This done, I took lodgings at the house of an estimable friend in the neighborhood, and was compelled to listen during the night to the heart rending shouts of those who were engaged in the burning and destruction of my property, without the possibility of preventing it.

In the morning I visited my dwelling, and did hope that the scene of destruction would have satisfied the most inveterate, but I soon discovered that the malignant disposition of many individuals was not yet appeased.

On my arrival at the city hall I immediately convened the city council, and communicated with them respecting the existing state of affairs. It was evident that the destruction of property, and other excesses of the past night, had aroused the citizens generally to a sense of their imminent danger—and at length they saw that unless an entirely different disposition than that which had characterized the last few days was evinced, universal destruction and ruin must be the inevitable result. Hence, hundreds who but yesterday could not be induced to take an active part in the suppression of disorder, now for the first time seemed to be convinced of the necessity for decisive measures.

There was now reason to believe that public tranquillity would be restored. Indeed, the feeling which seemed all at once to wake up in the community gave evident intimation that the restoration of law and order were at hand; and my friends have expressed their surprise and regret that I should have resigned the mayoralty just at the moment when such brightening prospects appeared. It must be admitted, however, that nothing could have justified me in abandoning my post until the danger was past, and until I was convinced my continuance in office would rather impede than promote the restoration of peace. My fellow citizens who had called me to a situation of such high responsibility had refused to sustain me in the most trying exigency, while many persons availed themselves of the opportunity to manifest the most malignant personal feelings towards me. Deeply mortified that my best efforts to enforce obedience to the laws had failed for want of public support, and fully convinced that all my measures would continue to be opposed, and my intentions misconstrued by my enemies, I hoped that the public interest might be promoted by the transfer of my authority to another, and I resigned. The measure was dictated by a sense of self respect, and taken with a view to the public good, and, whether right or wrong, no man could act under a firmer conviction of duty.

I cannot close this communication without tendering my warmest acknowledgments to that portion of my fellow citizens who, with zeal and energy, sustained and aided me in my efforts to preserve tranquillity, and I should do injustice to the captains of the night watch, the city police officers, bailiffs and watchmen, were I not to bear testimony to their active and untiring efforts in the faithful discharge of their duty. Their conduct affords another evidence that my confidence in them had not been misplaced. JESSE HUNT.

Baltimore, August 13, 1835.

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To the citizens of Baltimore.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have noticed that my name has been announced in the newspapers as a candidate for the mayoralty. I cannot but feel pleased with those who have thus brought me forward, because I consider the act as an approval, on their part, of my humble but sincere and zealous exertions to maintain the public tranquillity. Under ordinary circumstances, I should feel truly gratified to be thus proposed as a candidate for the distinguished office of mayor of Baltimore; but when the venerable patriot and soldier is in the field, I must retire. Uniting my voice to that of the public, partaking in their gratitude for our distinguished fellow citizen, gen. S. SMITH, I withdraw, with pleasure, my name from before the public as a candidate for the office for which my friends have so kindly nominated me. A. MILTENBERGER.

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Mayor's office, Aug. 15, 1835.

TO THE CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE.

The generous devotion to the public safety, which prompted you to rally around the standard of order, has been crowned with the success it merited. Peace is restored to our beloved city, and her people repose in their accustomed security. But signal as has been your triumph over the enemies of our tranquillity, and efficient as I trust will prove the exertions of the ordinary police in arresting the principal agents in the late disturbances, and preventing a repetition of their attempts, it is proper that we should not again be found unprepared for such an emergency as we have lately experienced, and which the exemplary habits of our population, for so many years, forbade us to expect. I respectfully recommend, therefore, that you should perfect your patriotic efforts, by organizing yourselves forthwith, into a *permanent city guard*, pledged to maintain the ascendancy of the laws and the peace of the community. If each ward will raise a company for this purpose, the fatigues and exposures incident to our present circumstances, would be greatly diminished. By a regular distribution of duty among the defenders of the town, its industry would more easily resume its peaceful operations, and Baltimore would possess a tried military corps, ready to start forward at the first alarm, and put down any attempt to subvert the laws. As the services of several companies from different wards have been already tendered and accepted at this office, I would suggest, that such other associations as may be formed on the same plan, do report as soon as possible, to this department.

I avail myself of this occasion to tender my warmest thanks to the military, the firemen, and my fellow citizens at large, for the energetic support they have given to the city authorities, in the late dangerous crisis. A. MILTENBERGER,

mayor of Baltimore.

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To the citizens of Baltimore.

It is proper that I should announce to the public that I have returned to the city, with a fixed determination to attend to the duties of my profession.

At the present moment I have no disposition to recur to the melancholy events of the last few days, which have terminated in depriving my wife and children of a home. For their support in the present condition of my fortunes, the most vigorous exertions will be necessary; and here, where I have lived from my earliest childhood, and where they have all been born, am I resolved to labor for that desirable object.

It is my most anxious wish that the public mind should be calmed and restored to a healthy condition; to any honest tribunal, I care not how constituted, I am willing to submit my whole conduct, *and the public will find whenever such an investigation is had, that I have never inflicted the slightest injury upon the bank of Maryland or its creditors.* Most cheerfully will I surrender every dollar that is left to me, and appropriate my future earnings to their benefit, if it should be found that an imputation of fraud either legal or moral, can properly attach to any single act of mine, connected with that unfortunate institution.

I am proudly conscious of my own innocence. I know that the prejudices which have been created against me will soon pass away—that the most ample justice will be done me, and that my character in this and in every other transaction of my life will stand fully vindicated before my fellow citizens.

JOHN GLENN.

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Head quarters, third division, M. M. 15th August, 1835.

The city continues quiet. The civil authorities have been vigilant, and a number of persons have been arrested by the peace officers.

The citizens generally appear to be sensible of the necessity of some effective and perfect organization of the militia, which shall forever prevent the occurrence of such scenes as those of Saturday, Sunday and Monday last, and it is recommended to all who value the security of persons and property, and who are interested in the prosperity of our city, to join the volunteer corps or such other associations as may have for their object a prompt support of the civil authority in suppressing all riots.

It is well known the militia here has for some years past been so discouraged or so little appreciated by those who should be most interested in its preservation, that it has fallen into a state of inefficiency.

It is therefore ordered, That the different corps and volunteers will parade at their respective stations at 5 o'clock, P. M. and the commissioned officers will report to head quarters. By order of brigadier general *Steuart*, commanding.

JOHN THOMAS, *inspector of division.*

Regimental order, 5th regiment, V. I.

Captain *Hillen*, of the Independent Blues, will report himself and company for duty to-night, to general Robinson, at 7 o'clock, whose head quarters will be at the session room of the rev. Mr. Breckenridge's church.

Captain *Hickman*, of the first company, will report himself and company for duty to-morrow night, (Sunday) to the officer in command at the corner of Franklin and Charles street, at 9 o'clock. By order of col. Howard.

W. J. COLE, *adj. 5th reg. V. I.*

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Head quarters, 1st regiment artillery, Aug. 15th, 1835.

The Junior Artillerists are detailed for duty on Sunday, the 16th inst. They will parade on battle monument square, at 9 o'clock, A. M. By order of col. Stiles.

JOHN SPENCE, *acting adj't.*

To capt. *Joseph Willey*, commanding Junior Artillerists.

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Council chamber, Annapolis, 15th Aug. 1835.

To *major gen. John Spear Smith*, 3d division, M. M.

SIR: I have received your report bearing date on yesterday, apprising me that order is restored in the city of Baltimore, and that the civil authorities are again in the undisturbed exercise of their functions. These tidings have afforded me heartfelt pleasure.

To yourself and also to the officers and men under your command, the highest praise is due, and by me most gratefully acceded, as it will certainly be by the people of this state, for the arduous and invaluable services which you and they have zealously and so effectively performed.

I would now gladly relieve the forces under your command from further duty, if I did not consider it expedient that the most vigilant care of the public peace should be observed, until the feelings incident to the recent violations of order and the due administration of the laws in the premises, shall have entirely subsided. I therefore direct you to keep such parts of the force under your command in service, as you may deem adequate to compel a strict observance of the peace, and that you require them to perform such duties as circumstances may, in your judgment, seem to render proper or necessary.

I cannot permit the occasion to pass by without adverting to the eminent services which have been rendered by your distinguished and venerable father, gen. *Samuel Smith*, in restoring the reign of order, and re-establishing the supremacy of the laws within the city of Baltimore: services which have already commanded for him the gratitude and admiration of every good citizen: and in adverting thereto, I speak but the universal sentiment, when I acknowledge the obligations which the citizens of Maryland owe to him for having so largely contributed by his example and personal exertions to restore instant tranquillity to the city, at a dark and threatning period, when the dominion of lawless violence seemed but to have commenced.

I have the honor to be yours with great respect,

JAMES THOMAS.

[This letter is from the worthy governor of Maryland—who, though seriously indisposed, proceeded to the seat of government, at the moment of receiving the information from Baltimore; and subsequently, extended his journey hither.]

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Mayor's office, Baltimore, Aug. 17th, 1835.

The mayor has the honor to inform the major general commanding the third division of the Maryland militia, that the causes which led to the requisition of the 10th inst. for the services of the military, have ceased to operate: and that their aid is no longer necessary to the maintenance of the peace of the city; excepting a small detatchment for the security of the jail and other public buildings.

While making this annunciation of the happy restoration of tranquillity, the undersigned would do injustice to his own feelings, and those of the large and respectable community, over whose security he was so unexpectedly called to preside, were he to omit the expression of gratitude due to the promptness and energy with which the officers and men of the division have obeyed the requirement of the law.

Averse as our institutions and habits are to hasty appeals to the sword, it is highly gratifying to find the republican citizens can as readily respond to the call of their country, when seriously menaced by disorders, as the subjects of more absolute governments; and that whatever temporary ascendancy over public opinion delusion may occasionally attain, our establishments are permanently secured by the arms of an enlightened and virtuous people from whose will they derive their existence.

To the commanding general the thanks of the department are especially and respectfully tendered for the courtesy, ability, diligence and zeal which have characterised his co-operation in every measure to preserve the public peace.

A. MILTENBERGER, *mayor of Baltimore.*

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GENERAL ORDER.

Third division of Maryland militia, head quarters, Aug. 17, 1835.

In consequence of a communication from the mayor of this date, stating—"that the mayor has the honor to inform the major general commanding the third division Maryland militia, that the causes which led to the requisition of the 10th instant for the services of the military have ceased to operate; and that their aid is no longer necessary to the maintainance of the peace of the city, excepting a small detachment for the security of the jail and other public buildings"—

The major general of the third division announces to the troops under his command that they are discharged from active service, reserving such force only as may be necessary for the defence of the jail and other public buildings—but that in obedience to an order from the commander-in-chief they will be held in readiness for further duty, and will repair to their several posts at a signal from three pieces of artillery, to be fired in quick succession.

The major general would fail in the performance of his duties were he to withhold the expression of his entire satisfaction at the conduct of the officers and men engaged in restoring order, securing public tranquillity, and re-establishing the supremacy of the laws. Such have been the happy result of their efforts—to discriminate would be difficult where all had done their duty so well, and so efficiently.

By order of major general *Smith*.

JOHN THOMAS, *inspector of division.*

AFTER ORDER.

Officers commanding the western, centre and eastern districts will, until further orders, detail alternately a company of infantry for duty at the jail and other public buildings. By order

JOHN THOMAS, *inspector of division.*

—

Firemen's head quarters, August 17, 1835.

I have great pleasure in presenting you the following communication from the mayor of Baltimore, announcing that order and tranquillity is again restored to our city, this *public declaration* must be most gratifying to every good citizen, and no portion of them, will rejoice more at this happy event than the firemen of Baltimore.

The officers and members of the respective fire companies are hereby discharged from further guard and patrole duty.

JOS. K. STAPLETON, *chief marshal fire department.*

To the president of —— fire company.

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Mayor's office, August 17, 1835.

TO THE FIREMEN OF BALTIMORE.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The disorders which you so readily came forward to suppress have ceased to agitate our city, she reposes in her accumstomed security.

It is with infinite pleasure, therefore, that I apprise you of the present state of our affairs, that you may be spared the continuance of those extraordinary exertions which you have of late so generously made for the public good.

Devoted as your are habitually to the general safety, you appeared at a critical moment, to check the progress of a moral conflagration more appalling than the wildest ravages of that destructive element it is your pride to encounter and subdue.

Success has as usual rewarded your efforts, order is restored, and an admiring and grateful community again commits its safety to your usual vigilance and care. Justly proud as Baltimore has long been of her fireman, their recent services have given them new claims upon her consideration, and it greatly enhances my own gratification at her present condition, that the duty involves on me to tender you this inadequate expression of her thanks. A. MILTENBERGER, *mayor of Baltimore.*

—

We understand the late disturbances in our city have determined the executive of Maryland to take up the consideration of the mititia law, recently passed by the legislature of Maryland, and which cannot go into effect unless officially sanctioned by the governor.

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We learn that the citizens of the fifth ward held a meeting on Friday night last, and determined on the formation of a permanent *city guard* for that ward, to be organized under the command of col. William Steuart. The association at this time consists of about two hundred and thirty members, and is to be divided into sections of fifty each. One of these sections has been regularly detailed for service every night, and the duty has been actively and zealously performed.

MEETING IN RICHMOND, (VA.) AT THE CAPITOL.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Henrico and the city of Richmond, held at the capitol on Tuesday, Aug. 4th, 1835:

The chairman, (Dr. *John Dove*), informed the meeting that the committee appointed at the last meeting had performed the duty assigned them, and were ready to report: Whereupon,

R. G. Scott, esq. submitted the following preamble and resolutions, as the report of the committee:

Richmond, Monday, August 3, 1835.

At a meeting of the committee appointed by the meeting of the citizens of Richmond and the county of Henrico, held at the capitol on the 24th day of July last:

Present, John Dove, Robert G. Scott, John Brockenbrough, John Cosby, Nathaniel Denby, Wm. D. Wren, Philip Mayo, James Sizer, Charles H. Hyde, Andrew C. Atkinson, Samuel Pleasants and Jacob Mordecai—Dr. *John Dove* was appointed chairman, and *Philip Mayo*, esq. secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were submitted, and unanimously adopted by the committee, and ordered to be reported to the adjourned meeting to be held on the evening of Tuesday, the 4th day of the present month:

REPORT.

The committee appointed by the meeting of the citizens of the city of Richmond, and the county of Henrico, held on Fri-

day, the 24th day of July, 1835, to consider and report what measures are proper to be adopted, in regard to the attempts making in some of the northern states to interfere with the slave property of the south, have had this subject under their serious consideration, and submit the following report and resolutions for adoption:

In common with every respectable portion of our fellow citizens, we deeply lament that stern necessity, and a regard for our just and constitutional rights, and the peace and harmony of our country, have required of us some public expression of our opinions, and some decisive action on this momentous and delicate subject. No consideration short of these, could have induced us, in our primary character, to bring into notice the measures which some associations to the north have adopted, the direct effects of which are, the destruction of our excellent form of government; to overwhelm this fair country with a civil and servile war; and to cover these prosperous states with a gloom and desolation that neither patriotism nor wisdom can remove or repair We approach, then, this delicate subject, with every conviction of the temperance and forbearance with which it should be treated, and with the fixed design of doing and saying nothing but that which the exigency of the occasion shall demand.

It is no longer to be disguised, (and we make the acknowledgment with astonishment, regret and indignation), that systematic and persevering efforts have for some time been making in the northern states to produce a direct inteference with the slave property of the south.

So long, however, as these efforts were confined to the proceedings of a few unprincipled and reckless fanatics, sustained by some misguided, yet well designing philanthropists, we were willing to rely solely on the liberal, intelligent and temperate of our fellow citizens of the north, to restrain and destroy these irregular, unkind and disorganizing movements. No good or reflecting man among us desired to add any thing to the excitement, which the past feeble and vicious measures of the northern abolitionists were so well calculated to produce, and none of us could reconcile it to our duty, to ourselves, or to our beloved country, to do any act that might in the least degree, alienate, or tend to alienate, one portion of our common country from the other. Actuated by these sentiments, we, in Virginia, with all the other southern states, have forborne noticing the associations in question; not doubting but that their further increase and dangerous tendencies would be controled, either by the public sentiment of the northern people, or by the legislation of the states in which they were formed. Recent developments have, however, shewn to our satisfaction, that to remain longer passive, or to neglect to warn the people of the non-slaveholding states against the irreparable mischiefs this intermeddling of some of their people with this subject may produce to us all, would be as wanting in frankness on our part, as it would be unjust towards them. Conceding it to be true, (and we have no disposition to bring into doubt its perfect truth), that a very large majority of the entire population of non-slaveholding states condemn all interference with the subject of slavery, either by legislation on the part of congress, or in any other manner, yet it cannot be denied that the abolitionists have formed and organized numerous societies in these states—have raised large sums of money to disseminate throughout the nation their disorganizing, seditious and incendiary doctrines—that they have established presses, and are printing and even now distributing in our own and the southern states the most dangerous and inflammatory publications, for the undisguised purpose of producing by fraud or by force the immediate emancipation of our slaves.

Numerically small as this band of desperadoes now is, they possess pecuniary resources, energy of character and recklessness of purpose, sufficient to do much mischief. They are beyond the reach of *our* laws, and with impunity throw, or attempt to throw, among us, materials which are designed and well calculated to lead to insurrection, plunder and murder. With such men we cannot stop to reason, or to remonstrate; but to those of our northern fellow citizens who wisely and virtuously reprobate all of these attempted outrages on the south, we may safely appeal, in the existing emergency, that they do, by strong, yet lawful, by mild, yet constitutional means, terminate and remove all our just causes of complaint.

Were these states separate and independent nations, and such associations were tolerated by the existing governments of them, it ever has been held among all civilized nations, that the one whose peace and repose might be threatened by such means, has an unquestionable right to demand their removal. If this be true, between foreign states, how much stronger is our claim for a like remedy upon those who belong to and constitute, and as we fervently hope will ever continue to constitute, a part of the same nation, bound together by every tie of interest and affection. If the power and force of public opinion be not strong enough in the non-slaveholding states to put down these mad disorganizers, then we of the south have every fair and reasonable claim on these states to attain this end by the passage of effectual and constitutional laws. We cannot doubt, that so just an appeal will be promptly acquiesced in, nor will we anticipate or attempt to depict the consequences which might ensue from a failure or refusal to yield acquiescence. It is entirely in the power of the south, by a change of policy, greatly to annoy the northern states; for were we to pass laws to remove all our free negroes, as disturbers of the peace, from our borders, and to send them to be let loose on our sister states to the north and east of us, we might not infringe any of their laws, but we should be justly charged with the want of courtesy, liberality and friendship. But we adopt no measure to embarrass those states, which are more fortunate in the exemption from a large colored population.

It is just, however, to our brethren, to the north, solemnly to warn them, that our right of property in our slaves is guarantied by the constitution; and to remind them how sacredly they have, in all time past, regarded this right; that the last attempt to impair the value of this guaranty, by endeavoring to procure the abolition of slavery by congress in either of the states, or in any of the territories, or district, where slavery now exists, or to regulate the manner in which slaves may be sold from one state into another, we shall hold to be a wanton and obvious violation of the compact between the states, and destructive of the whole frame of government.

We cannot permit this proposition to be discussed; the converse of it is so startling and so glaringly iniquitous, that the southern people cannot tolerate its argument. The continuance of slavery, its wisdom, justice or expediency, are questions for ourselves, *and ourselves only*, and the days of this republic will have been numbered on that, when we shall have conceded to any others than our own people the decision of these questions. We admonish, then, our northern fellow citizens, that as they value the blessings bestowed by our constitution, and the continuance of the union; as they estimate the peace of our country; as they would guard against civil commotion, war and bloodshed, to make all within their borders, and under the influence of their laws, desist from their mad and wicked schemes—wicked, essentially wicked and mischievous as well towards the black man, as towards the white, and equally destructive to the happiness of the one and the improvement of the other. Nothing can so strongly demonstrate this truth, as the recent deplorable occurrences in our sister state Mississippi, where the machinations of a few, very few *banditti*, have thrown that whole community into commotion, and brought on the heads of the white and black offenders the summary vengeance of a wronged and enraged people. Thus while *we* have been but *considering* the necessary measures to arrest the coming evil, we have seen practically exhibited its tendency and result. The aspirations of every humane man and patriot should surely be, that the time may be far, *very far removed*, when like scenes shall be witnessed through our southern country; and yet, as certainly as we are here assembled, will they be, if the rash and wicked attempts of the abolitionists are not promptly repressed. The experience of all time past has shown, however, that the surest and safest means for providing against such dangers as now threaten our domestic peace, are a reliance on our own energies and preparations; and not to repose too much on the sense of justice of those, who, from various causes, cannot so well perceive, or guard against the impending wrong. While we therefore appeal, with entire confidence, to the justice of our northern brethren, we shall not neglect to adopt all efficient measures within our own territory, to provide against any mischief, and to arrest the career of these lawless intruders. Committees of vigilance and correspondence should be organized throughout the state, and our fellow citizens should be invited without delay to hold meetings in their respective counties and corporations for this purpose. The police should be required to exert its utmost vigilance, to detect and bring to punishment all offenders against our laws, and each citizen shall stand pledged to give the most prompt information of their slighest infraction. To our own legislature we should apply for further legislation and action. Our laws should be strengthened, and as the guardians of our rights, our peace and our happiness, the general assembly should call on our sister states to remedy, by all means practicable, our just complaints against any of their citizens. Guided by these views and sentiments, your committee submit, for the adoption of the meeting, the following resolutions:

1st *Resolved*, That we shall hold any attempt to impair the rights of property in our slaves, as guarantied by the constitution, by the abolition of slavery by congress in any of the states, or any of the territories, or district, where slavery now exists, or to regulate the manner in which slaves may be sold from one state to another, as a wanton violation of our political compact, and destructive of the whole frame of our government.

2d. *Resolved*, That we have a just claim on all the non-slaveholding states for the enactment of suitable and efficient laws, to repress and put down, by adequate penalties, all incendiary or seditious associations, whose avowed purpose is to disturb our peace and excite insurrection among our slaves; and we confidently rely on the wisdom and firmness of the general assembly, by a proper appeal to these states, to procure the passage of such laws.

3d. *Resolved*, That it is necessary the existing laws of this commonwealth for the suppression of the printing and circulating incendiary publications, to give them more efficiency, should be amended.

4th. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the magistrates of the county and the police of the city, to use unceasing and increased vigilance in the detection of fanatical emissaries, and in the suppression of their nefarious schemes.

5th. *Resolved*, That a committee of vigilance be appointed, whose duty it shall be to use all lawful means to protect the interests of this county and city from the designs of those fanatics and abolitionists, who, under the garb of humanity, hypocritically assumed, would deluge our land in blood.

6th. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the common hall of the city, to place under the control of the committee of vigilance, such amount of funds as will enable them to execute the duties required of them.

7th. *Resolved*, That all captains of steamboats or other vessels, coming to our port from non-slaveholding states, or elsewhere, be requested to exercise the utmost vigilance in detecting any emissaries of the abolition society, who may be on board the vessel, or who may be engaged through such channel in disseminating incendiary papers among our inhabitants, either white or black; and that the good people of this commonwealth be exhorted to give no encouragement or support to any line of steamboats or other vessels, where the captains thereof shall *knowingly* give facilities to the transportation of persons or papers of an incendiary character.

8th. *Resolved*, That the postmaster general be requested to use all the powers vested in him by law to prevent the transmission through the several post offices, and the delivery of all printed papers, suspected of a tendency to produce or encourage an insubordinate or insurrectionary spirit among the slaves of the south.

9th. *Resolved*, That we hold in great respect, and entertain a cordial and fraternal regard for the great body of our northern and eastern brethren; that we do confidently believe the indignant sentiments we have expressed towards the class of *deluded fanatics*, who are the advocates of immediate emancipation, will be reciprocated by the great mass of enlightened citizens of the non-slaveholding states.

10th. *Resolved*, That we respectfully submit the proceedings of this meeting to the consideration of our fellow citizens throughout the commonwealth, and ask their concurrence in the measures herein recommended; or to substitute others that to them may seem more advisable, or better adapted to their local situations. JOHN DOVE, *chairman*.

Philip Mayo, secretary.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Dr. L. W. Chamberlayne, the following resolution was adopted, to come in between the 8th and 9th resolutions of the committee:

Resolved, unanimously, That the dissemination of writings of an incendiary character, on the subject of slavery, or their reception through the medium of the post office, or otherwise, with a knowledge of their contents, except for the purpose of averting the evils they are calculated to produce, is a practice highly reprehensible and improper.

On motion of R. G. Scott, esq.

Resolved, unanimously, That the committee of vigilance for the city of Richmond and county of Henrico, be appointed by the chairman of this meeting, and that it consist of ten, within the limits of each militia company district.

On motion of G. A. Myers, esq.

Resolved, unanimously, That the chairman of this meeting be requested to hand to the senator from this district, and to the delegates from the county of Henrico and city of Richmond, copies of the preamble and resolutions adopted this evening, with a request that they will use all due exertions to carry into effect the recommendations contained in the 2d and 3d resolutions.

Resolved, That the editors of newspapers throughout the commonwealth be requested to publish the above proceedings.

The meeting then adjourned. JOHN DOVE, *chairman*.

G. W. Dixon, secretary.

CHARLESTON.

The citizens of Charleston, wide awake to the danger of allowing the circulation of incendiary publications in that state by mail, or otherwise, have, in town meeting, appointed a general committee of safety of twenty-one citizens, headed by judge *Colcock* and general *Hayne*, and filled up with the most respectable names. The following is a part of the result of the deliberation and action of this committee:

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The public will doubtless be gratified to learn, that the committee of the citizens who met this day at 12 o'clock, have made an arrangement with the postmaster, *by which no seditious pamphlets shall be issued or forwarded from the post office in this city*, and that the committee of the citizens will make with that officer the necessary arrangements for effecting this object.—The following resolution was *unanimously adopted* by the committee of twenty-one. The character of the committee that have been nominated on this subject, gives full assurance that the proper measures will be adopted by them on this subject, and that they will be supported in their measures by all classes of our fellow citizens.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to communicate to the citizens the arrangement made with the postmaster, that no seditious pamphlets shall leave his office until the civil tribunals of the city are informed upon the subject, and that they be authorised, in the name and behalf of the citizens of Charleston, to accompany the mail from the steamboat which is expected to arrive this night or to-morrow to the post office, and to make the necessary arrangements with the postmaster to prevent the distribution of the sedicious pamphlets which may at any time be received by the mail.

The committee consist of—Gen. *Hayne, John Robinson, Chs. Edmondston, H. A. Desaussure, James Robertson, James Lynah, Edward R. Laurens.*

To the editor of the Mercury:

SIR: The public meeting on Monday terminated the service of the committee of 21. The city council sensibly alive to their own duty and to the safety and tranquillity of the community have cheerfully entered upon the duty assigned them by their fellow citizens. The public may feel assured that every necessary co-operation between the council and the postmaster will be continued. Mails arriving by steamboats will be conducted to the post office by a committee of council, consisting of the undersigned, and shall then be delivered to the hands of the postmaster. The assurances of that very efficient officer having already been given, that such measures shall be adopted as will prevent the circulation of incendiary tracts and newspapers through his office.

E. W. NORTH,
R. W. SEYMORE,
CHARLES GRAVES,
JOHN BRYAN,
GEO. HENRY,
JOHN MAGRATH.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING.

We learn from the Charleston Courier of the 11th inst. that "one of the most imposing assemblage of citizens in respect of numbers, intelligence and respectability, that had ever been witnessed, met at the City Hall, to receive the report of the committee of *twenty one*, appointed by the meeting on the 4th inst. on the incendiary machinations, now in progress against the peace and welfare of the southern states, the clergy of all denominations, attended in a body, lending their sanction to the proceedings, and adding by their presence, to the impressive character of the scene. His honor the intendant resumed the chair and *William Patton*, esq. his post as secretary.

"The hon. *C. J. Colcock*, chairman of the committee of twenty-one, then rose, and after a few prefatory remarks, in the course of which he announced the fact that the clergy of the city had, at the instance of a committee of the South Carolina association, suspended certain schools under their charge which had created some dissatisfaction, until the pleasure of the legislature could be known on the subject, and also informed the meeting that the postmaster of the city had been engaged in free conference and cordial co-operation with the committee, submitted the subjoined preamble and resolutions, which will be found to combine moderation with energy, and to advise a course of measures, which commends itself to the approbation of every southern man, and will doubtless call forth the unanimous response of the entire south.

"We trust that the public press throughout the union will, in no one instance, fail to comply with the request to publish these proceedings, in order that the whole union may know the tone and the resolution of southern sentiment on this vital subject. The hope too is strongly indulged, that the people of the non-slaveholding states, animated as well by a spirit of patriotic fraternity, as a sense of constitutional obligation towards their southern brethern, will promptly adopt the necessary measures to punish any vile incendiaries, within their limits, who, not daring to appear in person among us, where the gallows and the stake await them, discharge their missiles of mischief in the security of distance, which should no longer be permitted to avail them.

"It is understood that the committee of *twenty-one* is now dissolved, and that the responsibility and duties which they so cheerfully assumed, and have so prudently and faithfully discharged, will henceforth devolve on the city council."

PREAMBLE.

The committee of twenty-one, to whom was referred the important subject on which the citizens of Charleston, were lately convened, beg leave to report—That they have had the matter referred to them under due deliberation, and recommend the adoption of the annexed resolutions. The committee have purposely abstained from any labored argument on the subject of slavery, not from any inability to sustain, on moral and scriptural grounds, its existence and toleration as now established in S. Carolina, but from a deep conviction of the fixed resolutions of the people of this state, to permit no discussion within her limits of RIGHTS, which she deems inherent and inseparable from the very existence of the state. Rights which existed before the union was formed, and which were guaranteed to her by the federal constitution, when as a sovereign state, she became a member of the confederacy. The committee, therefore, submit the following resolutions for the adoption of the citizens, without further comment.

1. *Resolved*, That we hold it to be an unquestionable truth, that the subject of slavery as it now exists in the slaveholding states of this union, is, in all its bearings, A DOMESTIC QUESTION, belonging exclusively to the citizens of these states; that the people of no other state have any right to interfere therewith, in any manner whatsoever—and that such interference is utterly inconsistent with the federal compact, and cannot be submitted to.

2. *Resolved*, That we regard with the utmost indignation and abhorrence, the proceedings of those INCENDIARIES in some of our sister states, who under the name of "Anti-slavery societies," and other specious appellations, are endeavoring to undermine our institutions, regardless of the fatal consequences which must inevitably result, from the prosecution of their nefarious schemes, which, if successful, could not fail to involve the southern states in ruin, and produce the utter destruction of that class of persons, for whose welfare they pretend to be so solicitous.

The statements recently put forth of the existence at this time, of 250 of such societies, in 13 states, and the weekly issue from a single press in the city of New York, of from 25 to 50,000 copies of the incendiary pamphlets and papers, with which our public mail has been lately burdened, and which are now spreading their deleterious influence throughout the southern states—admonish us of the absolute necessity of taking prompt and decisive measures, to avert the dire calamities which such proceedings are so well calculated to produce.

3. *Resolved*, That these proceedings have brought about *a crisis*, which makes an earnest, and we trust that it may prove an irresistible appeal to all such of our fellow-citizens in the non-slaveholding states, as may disapprove these societies and their measures, calling upon them by every consideration of duty and of patriotism, to *manifest that disapprobation*, not merely by the expression of their opinions, but by the most active, zealous and persevering efforts to put down these associations, and to suppress that fanatical spirit, which, in pursuing *an imaginary good*, is regardless of the fatal consequences which are inseparable even from its continued prosecution, among which, not the least to be lamented, would be THE CERTAIN DESTRUCTION OF THE UNION!

4. *Resolved*, That under our political system, where a number of sovereign states are united together by a written compact in a federal union, for special purposes only—each member of such an union has an unquestionable right to expect and require, (what is indeed the very basis of such a connexion), that no interference whatever, shall take place with her DOMESTIC POLICY, or PECULIAR INSTITUTIONS, either by the constituted authorities of the federal or other state governments, or by the people of other states, and it is the imperative duty of each state to prevent by suitable penalties and provisions, *their own citizens* from being guilty of any such interference with the domestic policy of any other state.

5. *Resolved*, That the post office establishment cannot consistently with the constitution of the United States, and the objects of such an institution, be converted into an instrument for the dissemination of incendiary publications, and that it is the duty of the federal government to provide that it shall not be so prostituted, which can easily be effected, by merely making it unlawful to transport by the public mail, through the limits of any state, any seditious papers, forbidden by the laws of such state, to be introduced or circulated therein, and by adopting the necessary regulations to effect the object.

6. *Resolved*, That in the event of no effectual measures being adopted either by the general or state governments, or by the people of the non slaveholding states, for the suppression of the great and growing evil of which we complain, it will become the solemn duty of all these states having a common interest with us on this subject to adopt the most decisive and efficacious measure TO PROTECT THEMSELVES.

7. *Resolved*, That for the purpose of making such an earnest appeal to the people of the non-slaveholding states as may convince them of the true state of public feeling amongst us, it would in the opinion of this meeting be desirable to bring about a cordial co-operation among all the states having a common interest with us either through a CONVENTION, or in any other way, best calculated to embody public sentiment, so that THE TRUTH MAY BE MADE KNOWN, that however we may differ among ourselves on other points, we are on this subject UNITED AS ONE MAN IN THE FIXED AND UNALTERABLE DETERMINATION TO MAINTAIN OUR RIGHTS, AND DEFEND OUR PROPERTY AGAINST ALL ATTACKS—BE THE CONSEQUENCES WHAT THEY MAY.

8. *Resolved*, That we have no doubt of the right of each state to provide by law against the introduction of a *moral pestilence*, calculated to endanger its existence, and to give authority to their courts adequate to the suppression of the evil, and we therefore respectfully submit to the legislature of this state, the propriety of passing laws (should those now in force not be adequate to the object) *commensurate with the means now practised against us*, and especially giving authority to the judges by proper warrants, to seize and destroy, and requiring all persons to deliver up to be destroyed, all incendiary publications which may be brought into this state, calculated to excite domestic insurrection or to disturb the tranquillity, happiness and safety of the people.

9. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the chairman of this meeting to the governor of this state, with a request that the same may be laid before the legislature in order that they may take such measures, as to them may seem proper. That copies be also transmitted to our fellow citizens in each judicial district of this state, requesting their concurrence in the sentiments herein expressed. That the honorable the city council be requested to cause to be printed at the public expense, 5,000 copies of the foregoing resolutions, for general distribution, and that his honor the intendant, be requested officially to transmit to the intendant or mayor of each incorporated city or town in the United States, a copy thereof, and that a sufficient number of copies be furnished to the chairman of the committee, to be by him transmitted in our behalf to such persons in different portions of the union as may probably be disposed to concur with us in the sentiments herein expressed.

10. *Resolved*, That the intendant and wardens be earnestly requested to exert their utmost vigilance in detecting and bringing to punishment all persons who may be in any way engaged in furthering in this state, the dangerous schemes of the Anti-slavery society, or other evil disposed persons, and that, if necessary, they do call upon the citizens to aid them in the performance of this duty, and the citizens here present do pledge themselves collectively and individually to use their utmost efforts to aid and assist the constituted authorities in the performance of this important duty.

11. *Resolved*, That the city council be also requested to take the proper measures to secure the strict performance of the duty imposed by the law upon the harbor master, of keeping a correct list of all persons arriving and departing from this port; and that they also request the president and directors of the rail road company, to have correct lists of all persons arriving and departing by that conveyance, whether white, free colored or slaves, and that measures be taken to have these lists regularly examined to the extent, that incendiaries, and other evil disposed persons coming amongst us, or attempting to pass through this state, may be detected and exposed.

12. *Resolved*, That these proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in all the papers of this state; and as it is desirable that the sentiments of the people of the southern states on this subject, should be generally known, we respectfully request that the public presses throughout the United States, will make their readers acquainted with these our proceedings—which we doubt not contain a faithful expression of the sentiments of these states, without distinction of parties.

C. J. COLCOCK, *chairman*.

EDW. R. LAURENS, *secretary*.

The resolutions were read a second time by the hon. *Robert Y. Hayne*, and on the question being put on each one separately, were *unanimously carried*. The question was then taken on the preamble and resolutions as a whole, and the same were *unanimously* adopted.

THE POSTMASTER AT NEW YORK.

To the editor of the Evening Star.

SIR: Having referred in your paper to my conduct in relation to a subject of interest to the community, some of the circumstances of which have been elsewhere misstated, and being desirous that it should in no respect be misunderstood, I have no disposition to withhold the views on which I have acted, which are at your disposal. Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL L. GOUVERNEUR.

New York, August 12, 1835.

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Copy of a letter addressed to the president and directors of the American Anti slavery society, by S. L. Gouverneur.

GENTLEMEN: I have received a letter from the postmaster at Charleston, of which the enclosed is a copy. I have transmitted another to the postmaster general.

Entertaining full confidence that you will duly appreciate my sincere desire, to reconcile a just discharge of my official duties with all the delicate considerations which are involved in the case presented to me, I have respectfully to propose to you that the transmission of the papers referred to be suspended, until the views of the postmaster general shall have been received.

With great respect, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL L. GOUVERNEUR.

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Samuel L. Gouverneur, esq.

SIR: Your communication addressed to "the president and directors of the American Anti-slavery society," has been handed me by Mr. Bates, and shall be laid before the executive committee. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

ARTHUR TAPPAN, *president A. A. S. society.*

New York, August 7, 1835.

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Anti-slavery office, New York, 8th August, 1835.

Samuel L. Gouverneur, esq. P. M. New York.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of yesterday, covering a letter from the postmaster of Charleston, in regard to the recent violation of the United States mail in that place, and proposing to us to suspend the transmission of our publications until the views of the postmaster general shall be received—has been laid before the executive committee of the American Anti-slavery society, and I am instructed, very respectfully, to transmit to you the following reply, viz:

"*Resolved*, That while we are desirous to relieve public officers from any unnecessary difficulties and responsibilities, we cannot consent to surrender any of the rights or privileges, which we possess in common with our fellow citizens, in regard to the use of the United States mail." With much respect, your obedient servant, E. WRIGHT, jr.

sec. dom. cor. American Anti-slavery society.

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To the president and directors of the American Anti-slavery society.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, covering a copy of a resolution of certain persons described as "the executive committee of the American Anti-slavery society."

Early on the morning of the 7th inst. I addressed a communication to you, enclosing a copy of one which I received from the postmaster at Charleston. Referring you to the peculiarly delicate considerations which were involved in the case he presented, I respectfully proposed to you to suspend the transmission of your papers until the views of the postmaster general, before whom the whole subject had been laid, could be received. This communication having been delivered to you by Mr.

Bates, the assistant postmaster, I received a verbal assurance that you would cheerfully comply with the proposition I had made. In full confidence that this disposition would not be changed, I gave the necessary instructions to separate the papers referred to, in making up the mail for that portion of the country, and retain them at this office. The resolution to which I have referred, gave me the first intimation of the change of your views; and was received at this office about the time of closing the mail. It was, therefore, too late in fact, to cause a different disposition to be made of these papers. They were accordingly retained here in pursuance of the original understanding with you, nor will they be transmitted by mail until the instructions of the postmaster general shall have been received.

Having thus placed you in possession of the facts, I beg leave to refer more distinctly to the resolution of your committee. My views have been much mistaken, if it is intended to imply that I required relief at your hands from "any difficulty or responsibility," whatever, as "a public officer." Had you declined, in the first instance, the proposition I had offered, my determination would have been promptly announced to you. Placed as I was in a peculiarly delicate position; appealed to by an officer of the same department at a distance, to lend my aid in preserving the public peace—securing the safe transmission of the important contents of that valuable branch of the mail department—and arresting a course of excitement which could not fail to lead to the most disastrous results, I should not have hesitated to adopt that course, which, in my judgment, the highest obligations imposed, had it even demanded in some degree a temporary "surrender of the rights and privileges" you claim to possess. While manifesting so openly your benevolence to the colored people, I thought I had a right to claim some portion of your sympathies for the white population of that section of country—the peculiar situation of which Mr. Huger had so fully described. I would respectfully ask, gentlemen, what injury could result from a momentary suspension of your efforts, compared with that which might have occurred, had they been pushed at all hazards?

I entertain for you, and all your rights, every sentiment of respect which is due, and I deeply regret that a departure from the original understanding, which promised to prevent all excitement and collision, has compelled me to express myself so fully. I have reflected deeply on the subject. The laws which secure to you the rights you claim, also impose the penalties on those who infringe them. I shall assume the responsibility in the case you have made with me, and to the law and my superiors will hold myself accountable. With great respect, &c. &c.

SAMUEL L. GOUVERNEUR.

New York, August 9, 1835.

[The letter of the Charleston postmaster being a private letter, has not been sent to us for publication.]

THE INCENDIARIES.

From the Richmond Whig, August 8.

The postmaster at Richmond has obligingly furnished us with a copy of a letter from the postmaster general to the postmaster at Charleston, which is an interesting paper, to lay before the public.

Post office department, 5th August, 1835.

SIR: My views in relation to the subject of your letter of the 3d inst. may be learnt from the enclosed copy of letter to the postmaster at Charleston, S. C. dated 4th instant. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, AMOS KENDALL.

Edm'd Anderson, assistant postmaster, Richmond Va.

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Post office department, August 4th, 1835.

P. M. Charleston, S. C.

SIR: In your letter of the 29th ult. just received, you inform me that by the steamboat mail from New York your office had been filled with pamphlets and tracts upon slavery; that the public mind was highly excited upon the subject; that you doubted the safety of the mail itself out of your possession; that you had determined, as the wisest course, to detain these papers; and you now ask instructions from the department.

Upon a careful examination of the law, I am satisfied that the postmaster general has no legal authority to exclude newspapers from the mail, nor prohibit their carriage or delivery on account of their character or tendency, real or supposed. Probably, it was not thought safe to confer on the head of an executive department a power over the press, which might be perverted and abused.

But I am not prepared to direct you to forward or deliver the papers of which you speak. The post office department was created to serve the people of *each* and *all* of the *United States*, and not to be used as the instrument of their *destruction*. None of the papers detained have been forwarded to me, and I cannot judge for myself of their character and tendency; but you inform me, that they are, in character, "the most inflammatory and incendiary—and insurrectionary in the highest degree."

By no act, or direction of mine, official or private, could I be induced to aid, knowingly, in giving circulation to papers of this description, directly or indirectly. We owe an obligation to the laws, but a higher one to the communities in which we live, and if the *former* be perverted to destroy the *latter*, it is patriotism to disregard them. Entertaining these views, I cannot sanction, and will not condemn the step you have taken.

Your justification must be looked for in the character of the papers detained, and the circumstances by which you are surrounded.

[This view appears to us such as the postmaster general was obliged to take. He certainly has no power to exclude newspapers from transportation by the mail, and, having no such power, his conclusions upon the subject are as liberal as could have been expected. The law is defective, and to supply its omission, until congress meets, the people and postmasters must act upon their own responsibility. All men will acknowledge that the circulation of these incendiary tracts is out of the question. *Whig.*]

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On which the "New York Evening Post" says—

"In giving place to the above letter, we cannot refrain from accompanying it with an expression of our surprise and regret that Mr. Kendall, in an official communication, should have expressed such sentiments as this extraordinary letter contains. If, according to his ideas of the duties of patriotism, every postmaster may constitute himself a judge of the laws, and suspend their operation whenever, in his supreme discretion, it shall seem proper, we trust Mr. Kendall, *may be permitted to retire from a post* where such opinions have extensive influence, and enjoy his notions of patriotism in a *private station*. A pretty thing it is, to be sure, when the head officer of the post office establishment of the U. States, and a member, *ex officio*, of the administration of the general government, while he confesses in one breath that he has no legal power to prevent the carriage or delivery of any newspaper, whatever be the nature of its contents, declares in the very next, that by no act of his will he aid, directly or indirectly, in circulating publications of an incendiary and inflammatory character. Who gives him a right to judge of what is incendiary and inflammatory? Was there any reservation of that sort in his oath of office.

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From the *Boston Atlas*—

We owe an obligation to the laws, but a higher one to the communities in which we live, and if the *former* be perverted to destroy the *latter*, IT IS PATRIOTISM TO DISREGARD THEM. Entertaining these views, I cannot sanction and will not condemn the step you have taken.

Your justification must be looked for in the character of the papers detained, and the circumstances by which you are surrounded. [*Kendall's letter to the Charleston postmaster.*

* * * * * This is the sentiment which induced him [gen. J.] to hazard the despotic doctrines of the protest—to denounce the senate and the judiciary—co-ordinate branches of the government—and to patronize the repeated acts of violence and outrage that have marked the course of his administration. It is the sentiment which justifies the burning of the convent—the Mississippi outrages—the attacks of the New York mobs on the ballot box—the recent Baltimore riots—and any and every act of madness and bloodshed which prepare society for a dissolution into its original elements—and man for a return to what is miscalled the state of nature.

What *higher duty* can we owe to the community in which we live, than to obey the laws which that community has framed? And who but that community is to decide whether or not those laws are beneficial or otherwise? Is an individual, or a class of individuals, to say—we deem such a law to be unjust, and it is *patriotism* in us to disregard it? We deem it to be *injurious*, and we shall therefore be patriots in resisting it? Carry this rule into practice, and will you have a shadow of law or authority left in the country?

There was but one course for the postmaster general to have pursued; and that is to have directed his subordinate officer to follow the law as it was laid down, and leave the result to the law. Instead of this, he tells him that it is *patriotism, sometimes, to disregard the law.*

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The New York Commercial Advertiser holds this language—"There is no power in New England that can infringe the liberty of the press, or establish a censorship of it. If the madmen who are scattering fire-brands, arrows and death, cannot be persuaded, or "rebuked" to silence, we see no other alternative, than for the slaveholding states to protect themselves, by establishing all the odious machinery of passports and examinations, to which travellers in Europe are subjected. How long our union will continue, in this agitated state of feeling, we cannot predict; but we seriously believe that the sooner it be dissolved, the sooner will the hopes and purposes of the leading abolitionists be accomplished."

[It is truly a fearful case—and the assumption of a dangerous authority that may be plead in *other* instances. It will be easy to make a pretext, a *precedent* being established. This is another of the evils that the fanatics will, perchance, bring about. But what else can be done? Hard is the the necessity and awful may be the results! Those who know what "public opinion" is, in different places, and at different times, will not rely upon it. It is the creation of a temporary *feeling*, and as uncertain as the wind and waves. It is admitted, that the recommendation is for an exertion of power *beyond the law*—that it may be *patriotism to disregard the law.* Does not every "mob" set out on this principle? We accord in the conclusions of the "Atlas." In the extremity of the case, the postmaster at Charleston should only have been told to act as his *own* discretion, under a sense of his own responsibility, would justify.]